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Vol. CXIII.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

AND FOR PERSONAL SERVICE

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELE PHONES: "OPIUM."
MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER





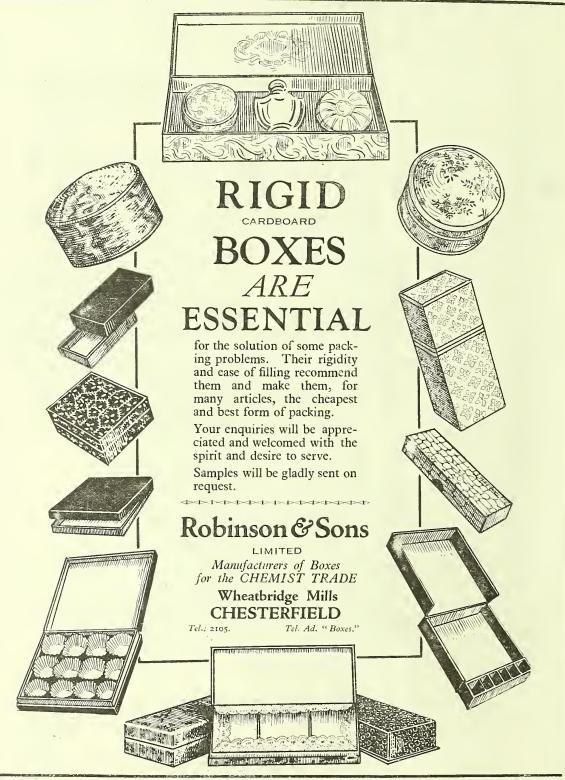




J. C. ENO LIMITED, 160 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.1



ROBINSONS of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES



ROBINSONS of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES



to your travellers?

t is - unless your goods are advertised!

Traders these days have no time to spend with vendors of goods of doubtful demand. They are busy selling goods that sell easily—advertised goods.

Unless you advertise you're left behind, your travellers seldom get the buyer's ear, and if they do make sales, cannot easily

get repeats. Go into the question of Advertising now—get down to it with Gordon & Gotch.

GORDON & GOTCH LTD

GORDON HOUSE, 75 - 79 FARRINGDON ST



SEND FOR THIS BOOK This Brochure describing the Gordon & Gorch Advertising Service in detail will be sent free to responsible executives applying on their firm's notepaper. Send for your copy to-day.

12 Gordon and Gotch Houses and 10 Associate Houses throughout the Empire

THE GATEMAN.

X

The Old Year is passing,
and with the Aew Year
comes hope of better things.
Christmas,
the Gateway
from the Old to the Aew,
through which we stride with lightened step
to a Aew Future.

X

Here on this page
we offer to all present friends
and to all those of the future
whom we shall salute
our very sincerest wishes
for
Christmas
and the
Aew Year.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Etd. Manufacturing Chemists Millgarth Mills Leeds.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Vapo-Creso-
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Vapo-Creso- line, &c.) Cover-x Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
(Galenicals)
Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd. (Hair
Cream, &c.) 22 Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.
Col. Supp.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)
Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. ("Steraid" Dressings) xx Bandoeug Ou nine Factories iv
Dressings) xx
Barker, R. W. & Co Leader Page
Beattie, Hunter (H.B.T. Toilet Soap, &c.) Cover Beecham-Vono Central Distributing
Beecham-Vono Central Distributing
- Depot X1
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Pharml. Preps.) Leader Page Berdee & Fish (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.
Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd. (Fruit
Essences, &c.) x Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (Medi-
cinal Products) v
Box 174/209 (Agencies, &c.) Col. Supp.
Box 179/388 (Representation Wanted) iii
Wanted) British Aluminium Co., Ltd.
(Alumin'um Containers) xxiv British Diamalt Co. (Extract of
Malt) xiv British Drug Heuses, Ltd. (Malt
Products) Cover British Hungarian Trading Corp.,
British Hungarian Trading Corp., Ltd iv
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Dutch
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co. (Tablets) ii
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. (Surgical Rubber Goods) xxii
Burrough, J., Ltd. (Alcohol) Leader Page

-	LY IO MOVERI	
	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ('Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt. &c.)	29
	Burt, Reulton & Haywood, Ltd. (Disinfectarts)	30 25
	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Moorland Tablets)	9
	Cataline Co. (Veterinary Medicines) Charles, W. A. (Deaf Aids) Christy, T. & Co. (So-it-is Denture	25
	Coates & Cooper, Utd. (Gamenol)	26 X
	Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets) Cow. P. B., & Co., Ltd. (Hct Water Bottles)	xxvi
	Ccx, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (Nazalgene	XX
	Inhalant, &c.) x Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd. ("Zuder" Jacket)	xxii
	'	
	Dae Health Laboratories (Veet Cream) Debacq & Harrop (Tcilet Preps.) Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid	14 22
	Paraffin) Dickeson, R., & Co. (Besorbon)	xix xii
	Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd. (Rezer Blades)	24
	Sets)	xviii
	Edme, Ltd. (Malt Extract) Eno, J. C., Ltd. (Fruit Salt) Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	xiii 1
	(Hepatex)	13
	Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Powder Puffs) Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Dyes) Fennings. A. (Children's Cooling	25 vi
	Powders) Leader 1 Ferris & Co., Ltd. (Nepenthe)	. iv
	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	26

Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. (Sanitary
Paper) xviii Fulford, C. E., Ltd. (Zam-Buk) viii
Gambles, J. C., & Co., Ltd. (Nuctone) 25-26
Genatcsan, Ltd. (Genasprin)
Hackett, S. E. (bum Overstocks)
Haller & Phillips, Ltd. (Glycerinc) il Hampshire, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Snowfire Tablets, &c.) viii-xxvi Hanson, W., & Sons (Glassware) xxvi Harris, J., & Co. (Surgical Rubber Goods) xx Mewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. (Hot Water Bottle Cover) xxvii Hind & Lund, Ltd. (Machinery) xxvii Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd. (Greetings) dil & Ceresine Co. Ltd. 26 Hopkins & Williams, Ltd. (Chemicals) il Heubigant Tollet Preps. 23 Hubback, T., & Son, Ltd. (Oxide of Zinc) vi Hypodermic Syringes 26
Iglodine Co., Ltd. (Iglodine) viii
Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chemists, Ltd. (Emulsions, &c.) iii Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shop- fittings)
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Vapex) 17 Kork-N-Seal Agency, Ltd 28 Kotex, Ltd. (Sanitary Towels) xxi [Continued overleaf.

StaffAllenS

POWDERED DRUGS SOLID LIQUID EXTRACTS **PHARMACEUTICALS** ESSENTIAL OILS ESSENCES ETC., ETC.

THE BEST ON THE BEST TERMS

Possessing large herb farms with an up-to-date factory on the spot, a highly qualified scientific staff, unrivalled overseas connections and nearly a century's experience, StaffAllenS are in a unique position to supply the needs of the wholesale drug trade.

GALENICALS

STAFFORD ALLEN & Sons, Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Essential Oil Distillers,

Estab. 1833

COWPER STREET, ::

LONDON, E.C. 2

INDEX—cont.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne, Ltd xii Leigh, R. & H., & Sons, Ltd. (Carboy Stand)
Marsden, C. C. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp. Matthews, D., & Sons (Shopfittings) Col. Supp. Maud, J., & Co., Ltd. (Tablet Compressors)
cases)
Meade-King, Robinsou & Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly, &c.) xviii Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd. (Yeast Preps.) xiv Millar, A., & Co., Ltd. (Orange
Wine) 26 Mills, H., & Sons (Shopfittings) xvi Mosans Quinine Pessaries xxiii Myatt, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Myatt Razor) 24
National Union of Drug & Chemical Workers
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.)
Parke, Davis & Co. (Erithymol) 16 Pastilles, Ltd. (Lakerol Pastilles) xiii Patterson, Edwards & Co. (Capping Leather) xvi

Pazo Co. (Pill Boxes)	
Soda)	
Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co xvii	
Pindar, J. W., & Co. (Machinery) xxvii	
Poth, Hille & Co. (Beeswax) xix	
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale	
Druggists) 27	ļ
Druggists)	ı
Pure Oil Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffiu) xvi	
Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Headache	
Remedy) viii Reddgrave Sitora, Ltd. (Liquid	
Paraffin) xvii	
Reglo Health Salt xv	
Raynolds & Rransom Ltd Lander Dags	
Roberts & Co. (Robnval) x	
Roberts & Co. (Robnval)	
Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes,	
Podgars T & Sons Itd (Saissons) 24	
Rowland, A., & Sons, Ltd. (Macassar	
Oil)	
Saville Perfumery, Ltd. (June Per-	
fumery)21	
fumery)	i
Specialities) Leader Page Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver	
Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver	
Salt) xiv Scruton, O., & Co. (Nurse Harvey's	-
Winters) - 24	
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) xxiv	ı
Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) 261	
Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog aud	
Cat Medicines) xxv	
Simpson, W. (Optical Tuition) xxvi	
Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids) i Smith, T. J., & Nephew, Ltd. (Elasto-	
plast) xxii South of England College xxiv	
South of England College xxiv	
Standard Tablet Co. (Tablets) Cover	
	ļ

Staniform, Ltd. (Ointment) xii Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) . xvii Stuart, L., & Co. (Weighing Machines) xii Superfiue Chemicals, Ltd. (Bath Salts) 26 Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. xxiii
Tatcho Laboratories (Hair Preps.) 26 Temmah Products, Ltd. (Blades)
United Chemists' Association, Ltd. (Throat Lozenges)
Veldt Laboratory (Toilet Cream) xxvi
Wagner, R. V. (Bottle Caps) xxvi Waide, Thos., & Sons, Ltd. (Printers) 7 Wanie Distributing Co. (Blades) 22 Warrington Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd iv
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. (Pattinson's Magnesia) vii
Watts, John (Sheffield & London), Ltd. (Razor Blades) 20 Waxed Bags, Ltd. (Waxed Paper Bags, &c.)
Webster, T., & Co., Ltd. (Milk Bottle
Cover Remover)
Whitaker & Co. (Kendal), Ltd. (Hat Dyes, Household Dyes)
(Oil of Lemon, &c.)
Wills) XXVII
Woolley, J., Sons, & Co., Ltd. (Boval First Aid Cases)
Yadil Products (1925), Ltd. (Anti- septic) iv
Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinicals) xxiii

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World-famous
211HornCott Telegrams: "REMOGEN, STEETON." Telephone: STEETON, 69. Supplied in a shapes of ar Containers (Netc., and in Eulk Drums.

A large assortment of beautifully lithographed for supplied for supplied in a shapes of ar Containers (Netc., and in Eulk Drums.)

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London Telephone: MARYLAND 4585.

shapes of 'ars, Containers (N.H.l.),

lithographed labels



there who can handle chemists' specialised printing such as labels, wrappers, cartons, window=bills, etc. with proper appreciation of the requirements of the Trade? Very few.

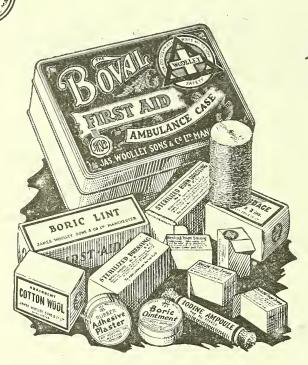
We have proved to hundreds of chemists, both wholesale and retail, our claim to be "The Chemists' Printers"

We have specialised in this branch of printing for forty years, and by keeping up-to-date in our methods and competitive in price, have achieved a reputation throughout the trade of which we are not a little proud.

We are always ready to give quotations advice and suggestions. If we are not already working for you we respectfully solicit your enquiries and trial orders.

Thomas Vaide & Sons Itd.

DARLINGTON STREET, LEEDS



A popular first-aid outfit to retail at 2/-

CONTENTS:

Borie Lint.
Bandage 4 yds. x 2 ins.
Absorbent Cotton Wool.
Sterilised Burn Dressing.
Sterilised Wound Dressing.
Boric Ointment.
Adhesive Plaster.
Sterilised Finger Dressings (4)
Iodine Ampoule.

THE "Boval" First-Aid Outfit finds a ready sale because of its remarkable value. The selection of the contents is entirely practical and the supply of each item is adequate for everyday emergencies.

TRADE PRICE 13/6 DOZ.

A bonus of one per dozen sent with orders for 3 dozen or more.

Showcard with each order.

Carriage paid on assorted orders of £5 and upwards in Great Britain. Free Case.

A sample outfit will be sent to any Pharmacist for 1/6 post free (cash with order).



JAMES WOOLLEY
SONS & Co, Ltd
VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER

For the last YEARS

The Sales of MOORLAND

(BRAND)

INDIGESTION TABLETS

Have increased every month without a break

Are YOU

Displaying this Regular

Money-Maker?

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. RAWDON LEEDS

PROFIT

REMEMBER ALWAYS—'AURORAL' AND 'WINNER' DYES SHOW AT LEAST 50% PROFIT ON OUTLAY

'AURORAL' COLD WATER DYES

require NO BOILING and are absolutely harmless to the most delicate material.

Supplied in the Following Colours:—Black, Brown, Beige, Fawn, Lavender, Jade Green, Rose, Emerald, Apricot, Pale Blue, Mastic, Silver Grey, Mauve, Shell Pink, Apple (Almond) Green, Peach, Eau-de-Nil, Cherry, Lemon, Cream, Brick, Navy Blue, Golden Brown, Mulberry, Flame, Dark Green, Kingfisher Blue, Flesh, Old Rose, Saxe Blue, Heliotrope, Champagne, and Primrose.

Packed in Hinged Display Boxes containing I dozen. A Handsome Cabinet, in Ten Colours, is presented with a Gross Order.

PRICE 4/- per doz., less 5% for cash in 7 days. Carriage paid. Retail P.A.T.A.

6d. per packet.

"VVINNER" COLD WATER STOCKING DYES

renovate OLD, FADED, OR SPLASHED Stockings of every material, and make them LIKE NEW AGAIN. Specially suitable for Artificial Silk of every kind, both Viscose and Acetate (including Celanese).

This very successful new line is smartly packed in Tubes and Cartons, and one gross is contained in a very attractive Display Box. The Range comprises 12 latest Stocking shades:—Gunmetal, Suntan, Nude, New Brown, Beige, Bulrush, Cocoa, Florence Mills, Copper Beech, Rose Glow, Dago and Smoke Grey. PRICE **24**/- per gross, less 5% for cash in 7 days. Carriage paid. Retail at **3d**. per tube.

EXPORT

Export Houses and Overseas Buyers should write for EXPORT Catalogue containing very Special Export Prices and Terms

Prepared by the Makers of
"LUTON" STRAW HAT DYES
and a Complete Range of Dyes and
Colours of the finest quality specially
manufactured

FOR SALE THROUGH CHEMISTS

SHOW THEM TO SELL THEM!

WHITAKER & CO. (Kendal) LTD. Dye Specialists for Chemists KENDAL, ENGLAND

Maw's Page



The Worst of Weather

When the weather is at its worst, sales of Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp are at their best.

It is then that the lamp stands on your counter, appealing silently, but with convening eloquence, to every customer who comes into your pharmacy with a cold or a cough and to every housewife and mother who is anxious regarding the health of one of her family.

And every time a sale is made you derive a double satisfaction: the assurance that you have served your customer well and the knowledge that you have secured a fair return for your service.

This return is continuous, because once the lamp is purchased, sales of Aero-Cotarol Vaporant follow as a matter of course.

There is one best way of buying and selling the Drip-Feed Lamp and Aero-Cotarol. Send us your order to the wholesale value of 30s, and we will supply you with a demonstration lamp free. Set this lamp going on your counter and sales will follow automatically.

You can recommend Maw's Drip-Feed Lamp with every confidence, secure in the knowledge that it has the approval of the medical profession and that it will more than justify the claims made for it.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

TRADE

MARK

Announcing A NEW SIZE of SANATOGEN

As a result of many requests received from regular users of Sanatogen, both direct and through pharmacist friends, Genatosan Ltd. have introduced a FAMILY SIZE, containing two-and-a-half-times the contents of a 10/9 tin.

This new size, which is packed in a glass jar and outer corrugated carton, retails at 19/9. The trade price is 180/- per dozen and is subject to the usual P.A.T.A. advertising discount for prepaid mixed parcels value £5 and upwards.

Announcements of this family size are now included in all 5/9 and 10/9 tins, and shortly reference will be made to this new packing in advertisements and booklets.

The rate of profit on the smaller sizes is maintained on the new packing, and chemists are asked to acquaint their assistants with this large size so that sales are not lost through lack of information.

GENATOSAN LTD.

LOUGHBOROUGH

LEICESTERSHIRE



HEPATEX

with

IRON

This specially concentrated combination of Liver Extract and Iron has proved most effective in the treatment of Severe Secondary Anemias, Chlorosis, etc. The special form of iron used has been evolved by ourselves and is greatly superior to ordinary iron preparations. It is more readily assimilated, is palatable and produces no disagreeable after-effects. For these reasons EVANS 'HEPATEX WITH IRON is being prescribed regularly by the specialist and general practitioner.

Be sure therefore that you carry a stock.

Sold in 20z. bottles, price 8/- each Usual trade discount

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB

LIMITED

LIVERPOOL

DUBLIN

DUBLIN

LIVERPOOL

LI



DANCING TIME IS VEET-TIME MAKE A DISPLAY FOR XMAS!

BONUS OF 3 TUBES FREE TO THE DOZEN.

In addition to

331% TRADE DISCOUNT 5% CASH DISCOUNT

(For Prompt Settlement)

For a prominent display of VEET between now and January 1st.

MAIL YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

One order only from each customer. Minimum quantity three dozen (either 1/6 size, 3/- size, or assorted). The maximum order accepted on this basis will be for £10 at Trade Prices.

ALMOST 100% PROFIT ON OUTLAY Trade Price. Retail Value Example: 4 dozen Veet, 1/6 size 48/-72/-. . 36/-I dozen Veet, 3/- size 24/-72/-108/-SPECIAL BONUS 1 dozen Veet, 1/6 size T8/dozen Veet, 3/- size 9/-72/-135/-Less 5% Cash Discount 3/7 (For Prompt Settlement) 68/5 Retail Value of order as above Cost of order as above 68/5 On outlay YOUR PROFIT 97% 66/7 of 68/5

OFFER CLOSES
DEFINITELY
31st DECEMBER, 1930.

BIG SALES OF VEET

are made each year at this time.

SEE YOU GET YOUR SHARE!

Special	ORDER	FORM	not	valid	after	31 <i>st</i>	DEC.,	1930-

DAE HEALTH LABORATORIES LTD., 68 Bolsover Street, LONDON, W.1

Send at once on your Special Bonus Terms:

Name.

If goods are to be invoiced through a Wholesaler give his name and address.

C. & D.



AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Always something new in Packed Specialities



NEW STYLE

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Iced Eau de Cologne Iced Lavender Water Heather Bloom



PERFUMES

1/-

LOW

Fragrant perfumes (Isopropyl Alch.) with extra cooling properties incorporated. New style sprinkler top bottle with metal domed caps. Splendid examples of modern design seldom available for articles so moderate in price. Same price for each variety.

		Per doz.	Gross lots at
Retail	7½d.	4/6	4/-
Retail	1/-	7/6	7/-







Breathe the Vapour

Wednesday December 31st is the last day on which orders can be executed on Bonus Terms

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & COLTD BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE, & Bardsley House, London, N.1 ESTABLISHED 1797.

E/178

COPYRIGH



GENEROUS BONUS OF GOODS FREE

Here are two standard parcels of fast moving Tokalon lines

STANDARD PARC	EL S
PROFIT 71%	No.
I KOIII # 1 /0	mark n
6 doz. Poudre Tokalon 1/-	Trade Price Retail Price
1 , 1½ in. Compacts 1/3 1 , 2 in. Compacts 1/9	6/9 9/- 11/3 15/-
1½,, Van. Skinfood 1/-	15/9 21/- 13/6 18/-
	$\frac{22/6}{123/9} \frac{30/-}{165/-}$
*Less 10% Display Allowanc Less 2½% Cash Discount (For prompt settlement)	e 12/4 2/9 15/1
FREE GOO	DDS. 108/8
1½ doz. Rose Skinfood 3 , Poudre Tokalon	6d 9/-
Poudre Tokalon Creme Tokalon Van. Rose Skinfood	
to be given away with Poudre	Tokalon
Your Profit 77/4	108/8 186/- - 71.16 %
*If you are not receiving the write for parti	is Display Allowance



Display Card B, Printed in Colour, 15" x 11"

They show you:

71% PROFIT ON PARCEL No. 1 66% PROFIT ON PARCEL No. 2



In addition to the bonus goods in each parcel, we send

WITH No. I PARCEL—7 doz. 6d. Tubes Rose Skinfood

WITH No. 2 PARCEL—3½ doz. 6d. Tubes Rose Skinfood.

These free tubes are to be given away with every box of Poudre Tokalon (value I/- and over) sold. This free Gift scheme will be announced shortly by large space advertisements in all the national daily and provincial papers and women's magazines.

You run no risk with Tokalon preparations. Unsold goods may be returned for cash or credit at any time.

DISPLAY THIS CARD PROMINENTLY— DON'T SEND CUSTOMERS TO YOUR COMPETITORS



THE LARGEST ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN EVER LAUNCHED ON CRÉME TOKALON

You can substitute any other line retailing at 9d. or more for any of the items in either parcel so long as the total trade value of the order is not reduced. The Free Goods cannot be changed.

Orders may be for any number of Parcel No. 1 or No. 2 to a maximum trade value of £27 3s. 4d.

All orders carriage paid and may be invoiced through your wholesaler if desired.

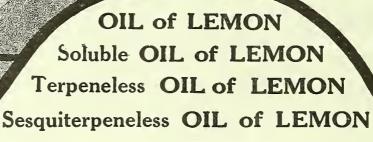
THIS OFFER DEFINITELY
CLOSES JANUARY 3rd, SIMPLY
FILL IN AND POST ORDER FORM
TO-DAY.

TOKALON LTD.

212-214 Gt. Portland Street LONDON, W.1

STANDARD PARC	EL *		
0.004	No		1
PROFIT 66%			
3 doz. Poudre Tokalon 1/-	Trade	Price Acto	36/-
$\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Compacts $\frac{1}{3}$	• •	3/5 5/8	4/6 7/6
3 doz. Poudre Tokalon 1/- 3	• • •	3/11 6/9	5/3
i " Rose Skinfood 1/3	• • •	11/3	15/-
*Less 10% Display Allowand Less 23% Cash Discount		58/-	77/3
(For prompt settlement)	1/4	7/2	
FREE GO		50/10	
1 doz. Rose Skinfood 2 ,, Poudre Tokalon	6d.	• •	2/- 3/-
3 ,, Creme Tokalon Van.	6d. 6d.	• •	2/-
to be given away with Poudre		50/10	84/2
Your Profit 33/5 -	_	65	.74%
*If you are not receiving write for part	his Disj ticulars.	blay Alle	wance

ORDER FORM
Send at once, the following Standard Parcels under the conditions of your Xmas 1930 Bonus offer:— *(Insert number of Parcels required.) *STANDARD PARCEL No. 1
*STANDARD PARCEL No. 2
Rachel and Natural Shades of Powder (equally divided) will be supplied unless otherwise specified.
I undertake to Display Card B prominently for at least 14 days before January 31st.
Name Address



The high standard of QUALITY invariably maintained in each of these products is such as to ensure true ECONOMY in use.

If it's LEMON, ask

WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE LTD

Established in 1841





THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING!

WE HAVE THIS ON THE AUTHORITY OF A POPULAR SONG

MAKE SURE OF YOUR GOOD TIME THIS CHRISTMAS BY SELLING NEWBERYS' NOVELTIES. . . MAKE A SELECTION FROM **OUR** BROCHURE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE, AND 'PHONE, WIRE OR WRITE US

F. NEWBERY& SONS LE) CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE LONDON, E.C.1

CARDIFF CRIGHTON PLACE

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE LANE

For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair healthy, and staves off greyness and baldness.

RETAIL 3/6, 7/- & 10/6 P.A.T.A. Macassar Off grey hair

Red for dark hair Golden

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1



The New Watts "Mirror" Blades

These wonderful Blades with their Rustless Reinforced Edges of Stainless Steet treated by a secret process are worth the extra cost. They are keener and give more and better shaves than any others on the market. The Edges are ab-solutely rustless in any climate.

Watts Mirror Blades Watts Mirror Blades
Packed in Patent Spring Lid
Nickelled Containers of
10 for 5/Also Paked in cartons of
5 for 2/6
Giving the Retailer 663%
PROFIT on cost.

JOHN WATTS (Sheffield & London) Limited Lambert Works, SHEFFIELD. Established over 150 years. London: 18 Soho Square, W.1



Christmas Advertising appears next week

This year our friends everywhere have made record purchases of June perfumery and Beauty Coffrets for the Christmas Trade.

Our appreciation of this support will take the practical form of a widespread 'last minute advertising drive' in the national press on December 19th, when big attractive advertisements will be read by millions of Christmas shoppers.

Big Spaces have been taken

DAILY MAIL DAILY MIRROR

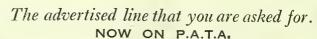
D'AILY EXPRESS DAILY SKETCH NEWS-CHRONICLE GLASGOW BULLETIN

Make June Perfumery the central feature of your Christmas Display and reap the full benefit of this POWERFUL PUBLICITY

SAVILLE PERFUMERY LTD., WATFORD

the original combined Cream and Powder

d VELOUTY



Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES:-Full size pot - 21/- doz. Super tube -22/- ,, Large tube - 14/-2/-Medium tube Handbag tube 1/-6d.

Made in four shades:

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACO & HARROP.

68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

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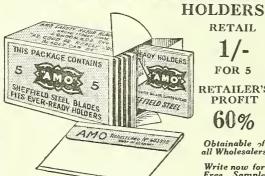
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then I said to her.

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'Lady, here's a shampoo I want you to try.' And I sold her a 6d. Butywave Shampoo. That's the way to turn your customers into friends. Sell them something you're sure they'll like. Besides, ButywaveShampooshows me the biggest profit!

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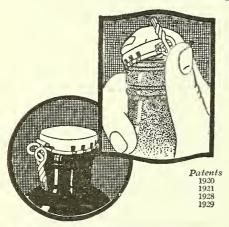


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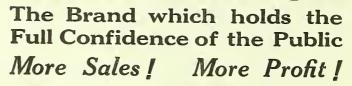
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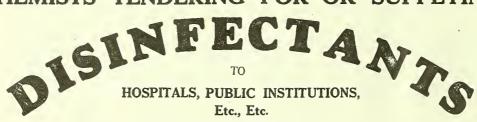
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, THE DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES.

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The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions.

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Vol. 113. No. 24

CONTENTS

December 13, 1930

Association Meetings 756 Bankruptcy Reports 740 Editorial Articles:	701. 115. 210. 21		December 19, 1990	
	Association Meetings . 756 Bankruptcy Reports . 740 Business Changes . 739 Chemists' Windows . 744 Cinchona Tercentenary . 741 Coming Events . 739 Corner for Students . 755 Correspondence :— Letters 760 Dispensing Notes . 762 Legal Querics 762 Miscellaneous Inquiries	Deaths	Irish News 738 Legal Reports 740 Marriages 748 Modern Tendencies and Legislation 745 New Companies and Company News 740 Observations and Reflections 754 Odours 754 Personalities 748 Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland:—	P h a r m a c e u t i c a l Society of Great

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Marking of Imported Fertilisers and Feeding-Stuffs

The report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire whether certain imported fertilisers and feeding-stuffs should be required to bear an indication of origin have recommended that imported goods of the following descriptions:-

(a) Bone meal and bone flour, whether raw, degreased or degelatinised.

(b) Hoof meal, horn meal and mixtures thereof.(c) Meat meal, meat and bone meal and carcase meal. (d) Dried blood, whether ground or unground.

should bear an indication of origin on importation and sale or exposure for sale both wholesale and by retail, and that the indication of origin should be conspicuously printed or stamped, stencilled, painted or branded on the bag, sack, keg, or other container in which the goods are imported or sold or exposed for sale. It is further recommended that an Order in Council should be made, to come into force three months after the date on which it is issued. An exemption in respect of sales of 14 lb. or less is suggested. The report is issued by the Stationery Office (id.).

Key Industry Duty

We are informed by the British Chemical & Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd., that the Board of Trade have advised them, regarding the position on the expiry of the Dyestuffs Act of the products marked with the prefix "D" in the list of articles chargeable with key industry duty, that the position, after January 14, 1931, will remain as heretofore, excepting that no licence will be required for the importation of these materials. Although specified in the Key Industry list, the products marked "D" are exempted from duty under certain conditions. Therefore all products mentioned in the list and prefixed "D," which are:—(1) Synthetic organic dyestuffs, colours and colouring matters imported for use as such or (2) organic intermediate. imported for use as such; or (2) organic intermediate

products imported for use in the manufacture of synthetic organic dyestuffs, colours and colouring matters, will not be charged with key industry duty. noted that the question of liability or otherwise to key industry duty is to be decided not on the article itself but on its use.

Liverpool

The Christmas window displays in Liverpool this year have been much admired.

Mr. John H. Robinson, Exchange Station Pharmacy, is, we regret to learn, suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

The prizes in books offered by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., to the best Part II students of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy during the 1929-30 session have been awarded as follows:—(1) Mr. John Griffith (Amlwch), (2) divided between Mr. R. E. Ridley (Wigan) and Mr. A. J. Phillips (Liverpool).

In a recent report of the Materia Medica and Pharmacy Department to the Court of Liverpool University, the lecturer, Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, M.Sc.. Ph.C., thanked the Council for an additional grant for expensive apparatus, and stated that work had been continued upon colchicum; varieties of santonin had been issued for clinical trial; and apparatus devised in the department for the application of iodine vapour to wounds was in use by a local practitioner.

Mr. John Pilling, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 123 Staniforth Road.

Members of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society and friends paid a visit, on December 4, to the automatic telephone exchange, West Street.

Any chemist within the city area who has not received a notice from the Public Assistance Committee regarding the new system of dispensing for the outdoor poor, and is desirous of taking up such work, should at once communicate with the Secretary, The Pharmaceutical Committee, 298 Barnsley Road.

Miscellaneous

Fire.—An outbreak of fire occurred on December 4 at the pharmacy of Mr. J. T. Bellamy, Ph.C., Moulsham Street, Chelmsford. Originating in the dispensing department, the flames spread with great rapidity, and extensive damage was done before the outbreak was under control.

Too Many Poison-Licences. — The North Staffordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, referring in the annual report to the recent poisoning sensation in North Staffordshire, states that the indiscriminate granting of licences to deal in agricultural and horticultural poisons has been strongly condemned by the Branch. A deputation interviewed the Stoke-on-Trent Watch Committee. The only result, however, was a promise to advise the Branch before any further licences were issued.

IN THE COURTS. — In Bloomsbury County Court, London, on December 1, the Pharmaceutical Society obtained judgment in the sum of fr ris. 6d. in respect of an unpaid annual subscription, together with an of an unpaid annual subscription, together with an order for the return of the membership certificate, from each of the following:—Joseph Barker, Hartlepool Street, Thornley; William W. Burton, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs.; William H. Dennis, Llwynhendy, Llanelly; Thomas W. Goddard, Ainslie Street, Barrowin-Furness; James S. Guthrie, Small Street, Bristol; James L. Overton, Maryvale Road, Bournville, Frederick H. Taylor, Agnew Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; Arthur D. B. Ventin, Castle Terrace, Haverfordwest; Haden B. Ward, Hessle Road, Hull; James E. Wood, Armthorpe, Doncaster.—At Marlborough Street Police Armthorpe, Doncaster.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, on December 10, the Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mortimer Street, W.I, were summoned for offering by means of a catalogue imported goods of a class to which an Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, applied, without indicating the origin of the goods, and for selling imported goods not so marked. Mr. Ernest Mayer gave evidence for the prosecution. Fines amounting to £2 10s., with £15 15s. costs, were imposed.

Scottish News

At Glasgow Sheriff Court, recently, Robert Holder. an unqualified assistant in the shop of Dr. A. M. Davidson, Main Street, Bridgeton, was fined £3 for having sold lysol.

At the recent annual meeting of trustees of Dundee Technical College it was reported that eighteen students from the School of Pharmacy had passed the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination during the year.

Mr. William B Joiner, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. Alexander Joiner, chemist and druggist, High Street, Nairn, has been appointed to the representative staff in India of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.1.

Irish News

Medical Benefit Council

The first meeting of the Medical Benefit Council set up under the National Health Insurance Act was held in Belfast on December 4, Professor R. J. Johnstone, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.P., in the chair. The Minister of Labour (the Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews) and the chemists' representatives (Messrs. J. C. Culbert, W. J. Hardy, and J. Maxwell) were present. The Minister of Labour said he felt that the members of the Council could not be engaged in a nobler work than in making such a scheme a success. His ideal of the medical service to be given by doctors to their insured private patients could be stated in a few words, namely, the same care, skill, and treatment as was given to ordinary private patients. He referred to insured private patients because all were private patients, for all had free choice of doctor. After the election of Mr. J. McGonigal, K.C., as vice-chairman of the Council, the meeting proceeded to draw up standing orders and rules and to appoint subcommittees.

Brevities

Mr. Robt. A. Jones, Ph.C., Warrenpoint, has contributed an article on "The Spice of Life" to the Christmas number of the "Newry Telegraph."

The Government of the Irish Free State has issued a notice pointing out that under Section 150 (2) of the Irish Free State Trade Marks Act it is an offence punishable with a fine to represent as registered a trade mark which is not on the Free State register. British offenders will in future be prosecuted by the Free State Government. It is understood that the fees for the registration of trade marks in the Irish Free State are the same as in Great Britain.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Examination Results

EXAMINATIONS under Schedule 2, Part IV (Parts I and II), of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, were held in Queen's University, Belfast, on December 1-4 inclusive. The following candidates, having passed in all the necessary subjects, are recommended for the Preliminary Scientific certificate and the certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist respectively:

Under Schedule 2, Part IV (Part II)—Preliminary Scientific Certificate.—J. W. Allister, Sarah M. Culbert, W. P. Ewart, A. Hegarty, W. Johnston, J. L. Kingcross, H. McFarland, R. K. Redpath, T. G. Rutledge, J. M. Watson.

Under Schedule 2, Part IV (Part II)—Final Qualifying Examination.—J. Caldwell, W. B. Mullin, J. J. Murphy, G. E. McIlhagger, A. L. Pollock, Maria C. Todd, W. White.

The following candidates are referred in the subjects specified, and may complete at one subsequent cxami-

Under Schedule 2, Part IV (Part I)—Preliminary Scientific.—In botany and chemistry, J. D. Beckett, D. Delargy, W. A. Loughran, C. McLean, J. Rankin; in botany, A. T. Gowans, J. D. Goyer; in chemistry, W. A. Norris, G. Smyth; in chemistry and physics, G. Hamilton.

Under Schedule 2, Part IV (Part II)-Final Qualifying Examination.—In pharmacognosy and chemistry, J. Coulter, S. N. Cowan, J. N. Hogg; in chemistry, H. L. Phillips.

Examinations under Schedule 2, Parts I and II, of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, were held in Queen's University, Belfast, on December 1-4 inclusive. The following candidates, having passed in all the necessary subjects, are recommended for the certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist:—

Under Part I.-J. W. C. Dillon, W. J. Gracey, I. M. Guy, E. A. J. Hal.

Under Part II.—Louisa K. Rooney.

The following candidates are referred in the subjects specified, and may complete at a subsequent examina-

Under Part I.-In pharmacy and chemistry, Jean Cameron.

Under Part II.—In pharmacognosy and botany, J. P. Devlin; in pharmacy, Hugh Orr.

General Medical Council

(Concluded from the C. & D., November 29, p. 668.)

DENTAL BUSINESS

After consideration of reports from the Dental Board the Council directed that the names of Francis Leonard Harrison and John Patrick McLaren be erased from the Dentists Register.

PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE

The Pharmacopæia Committee reported that the number of copies of the British Pharmacopæia sold between May 24 and November 21 was 1,094, and that the number sold in the year ended November 21 was 1,733, somewhat fewer than in the preceding year. The Committee approved a report from the Pharmacopæia Commission, which referred to the distribution of the Pharmacy Subcommittee's report in the following terms:

The report has been distributed to medical and pharma-The report has been distributed to medical and pharmaceutical bodies throughout the British Empire, to the Committees formed in Australia, Canada and India in connection with Pharmacopæia revision, to the medical and pharmaceutical Press, and to a number of prominent medical men and pharmacists to whom the Commission have referred specific questions. The response to the request for criticisms and suggestions has been encouraging, and much valuable comment has been received. The Commission would place on record their appreciation of the assistmuch valuable comment has been received. The Commission would place on record their appreciation of the assistance thus rendered by the press and by correspondents. The suggestions received through the Press or sent direct to the Commission are being collated, and will receive the close attention of the Pharmacy Subcommittee and of the Commission. In addition to this work of sifting and utilising the criticisms and suggestions, the Pharmacy Subcommittee are engaged in the task of devising formulas for the new preparations which, it is proposed, shall be included. included.

The Committee's report went on to refer to the work of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Subcommittee, and suggested that a report of the work already done on this committee should be published. The Editorial Subcommittee has, it was stated, made good progress, and a revision of the posology has been completed. Investigations on the colour test for cod-liver oil and on the test to be applied to glass for ampoules are proceeding. It is considered advisable for the Pharmacopæia Commission to meet members of the Pharmaceutical Society in order to discuss relations between the Pharmacopæia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex. A provisional understanding has been reached as to the division of subjects between the two books. The Committee has approved the inclusion in the new Pharmacopæia of monographs on insulin and irradiated ergosterol.

DISCIPLINARY CASES

The first case taken was that of Mr. Frederic William Barton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 56 Erith Road, Bexley Heath, Kent, who had been the respondent in a divorce case and had already appeared before the Council at the previous session. The parties had been directed to provide further evidence; such evidence, however, was not forthcoming on either side, and the Council decided to dismiss the case.

The next case taken was one originally before the Council a year ago. The respondent was Mr. Donald McGregor Stewart, 5 Waunwen, Nantymoel, Glam.. a doctor holding the Scottish triple qualification, who had been fined for drunkenness and other offences. Taking into account assurances given by the respondent, the Council decided to retain his name on the Register.

Mr. Simon Moses Cohen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I Ynyswen Road, Treorchy, Glam., was on the complaint of the Great Western Railway Company summoned before the Council on a charge of issuing a misleading certificate. The Council found the charge proved, but decided to postpone judgment until May 1931, with the usual stipulation as to conduct in the interval.

On the resumption of the proceedings on November 26, the Council considered the case of Mr. John Griffith Barrie, L.M.S.S.A., 100 Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.2, who had been convicted of drunkenness and

dangerous driving. The Council found the facts proved, but postponed judgment until November 1931, requir-

ing testimony to be produced in the usual manner.

The case of Mr. Ratilal Shivlal Shah, M.B., c/o
Ujamshi S. Shah, High Court Pleader, Rajkot, India,
adjourned from November 1929, resulted in a direction to erase the respondent's name from the Register. This was a case of newspaper and other advertising on the part of the respondent

The other charge investigated on November 26 was one of issuing a misleading certificate in respect of death. The respondent was Mr. John McGhee, M.B., Station Road, Galston, Ayrshire. Judgment was postponed to November 1931, with the customary stipulation as to conduct.

On the resumption of the proceedings on November 27 the first case taken was that of Mr. James Rutherford Ratcliffe, M.B., C.M., r Grange Street, Port Talbot, Glam., who appeared in consequence of police-court convictions for drunkenness. The Council postponed judgment after finding the allegations contained in the summonses proved, with the usual condition as to conduct in the interval.

Four other cases of a similar nature were dealt with on the same lines: the respondents were Mr. John Logan Lamond, M.B., Ch.B., 80 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3; Mr. Francis Patrick Kennedy, the holder of an Irish qualification, 111 Cambridge Road, E.1; Mr. Ralph Johnston Tait, M.B., Ch.B., 48 Queen's Road, Leicester; and Mr. James Gordon Bell, who holds the Scottish triple audification. Ballochmyle Hough the Scottish triple qualification, Ballochmyle House, Dunfermline. Three of these four respondents were instructed to appear before the Council again next November, and the fourth in May.

OTHER BUSINESS

New rules for diplomas or degrees in sanitary science, public health, or state medicine were adopted, and will come into force on October 1, 1931.

The Colonial and Foreign Students' reported that the situation with regard to the registra-tion of American students "is now distinctly better than was anticipated." The proceedings ended on November 28 with a vote of thanks to the president.

Business Changes

Parkes Chemists, Ltd., have opened a further branch at Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. David Lewis, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. H. C. Brown, 84 Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, December 17

- Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. William Mailer (Examiner, St. John Ambulance Association) on "Queer Bye-Ways in Medicine."
- Manchester, Saljord and District Pharmacy Club, Clydesdale Club, Turner Street, at 8.30 p.m. Whist drive. Tickets, 2s. each (including refreshments), from A. E. Thorpe, 66 Chapel Street, Levenshulme.

Friday, December 19

- Pharmaccutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place. Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Second evening meeting of the present session. Discussion on "Report of Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopæia Commission," to be opened by Mr. J. J. Blackie.

 Merchant Venturers' Technical College, School of Pharmacy, Boots' Café, Wine Street, Bristol, at 7.30 p.m. Students' annual dance. Tickets, 3s. 6d. (including supper), from social secretary, Merchant Venturers' Technical College.

Legal Reports

Registered Druggist Fined .- At Trim District Court. recently, Mr. John J. Ryan, an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, sued Mr. Frederic maceutical Society of Ireland, sued Mr. Frederic MacManus, R.D., on six counts relating to sales of tartar emetic on August 2 and September 9, and the compounding and dispensing of a medical prescription on September 9. Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. J. Malone, solicitor, defended. The charges were admitted. Mr. Meeke having opened the case, Mr. Ryan gave evidence concerning his visits to the defendant's shop. The witness stated that the tartar emetic was labelled on the first occasion, at his request, but not on the second, He signed no book on either occasion. He waited while the prescription was being made up, and heard a conversation and the checking of figures. The defendant also consulted some book, eventually giving witness the bottle produced. Mr. Walter Thorpe, F.I.C., Dublin, deposed that the packets purchased by Mr. Ryan contained tartar emetic. Mr. Malone, for the defence, said that his client had a poison-book, and these two sales were the only ones not entered in it. The defendant, in the witness-box, stated that his father was a medical man who carried on business as a chemist. Witness mistook the inspector for a veterinary surgeon, but nevertheless warned him about the use of tartar emetic. Mr. Malone having pleaded for leniency, District Justice C. J. Beatty said that the defendant had been guilty of a very serious offence in selling poison in so free and easy a manner. Fines amounting to £8, with £20 costs, were imposed.

A Works Manager's Agreement .- In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 5, a dispute between the Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd., Woking, and Mr. Ralph Defries, their late works manager and chemist, came before Mr. Justice Clauson. Mr. Macgillivray, for the defendant, explained that the company had discontinued their action and that the matter came before the Court on a counterclaim by Mr. Defries. It was a case in which the company had sought an injunction to restrain the disclosure by the defendant of alleged secret processes. The defendant applied for and obtained an order for particulars of the trade secrets alleged to have been divulged. He did not get the particulars, and the company discontinued their action. Mr. Cleveland Stevens, K.C., for the company, said that although the order was carefully framed it was felt that there might be some leakage which would be serious. Mr. Macgillivray said that on the counterclaim he was asking for a declaration that certain clauses in the agreement between the tion that certain clauses in the agreement between the company and the defendant were illegal and void, on the grounds that they were unreasonable, in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. The main objection was to a clause which prohibited the defendant for a period of three years after leaving the company's employment from being concerned directly or indirectly in any business "in any part of the world" consisting wholly or in part of the manufacture of rubber sponge. His lordship, giving judgment, said it appeared to him to be most dangerous without any evidence at all to make a pronouncement in general terms as to the validity of particular clauses in an agreement. The Court did not see fit to make any order on the counterclaim, and he thought justice would be met if he directed that each side should pay its own costs.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

C. M. SCOTT (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of a dispensing chemist, etc., heretofore carried on by Catherine M. Scott, at The Grange Pharmacy, 307 Grange Road, South Norwood. The directors are: Catherine M. Scott and J. Jenkins.

Francis & Co. (Wrexham), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists carried on by J. B. Francis, J. H. Francis and H. S. Francis, at Wrexham. The directors are: J. B. Francis (chairman), J. H. Francis and H. S. Francis. R.O.: 53 Hope Street, Wrexham.

B. T. Veterinary Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin on November 18. Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. The subscribers are: W. C. Kenny, 9 Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, public auditor, and M. D'Arcy, 178 Philipsburgh Avenue, Fairview, Dublin, accountant and clerk.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved:—British Aspirin, Ltd.; British Lysol, Ltd.; British Phenacetin, Ltd.; British Sanatogen, Ltd.; Campbell Manufacturing Chemist, Ltd.; Dingwall Chemical Co., Ltd.; East Midland Chemical Co., Ltd.; Scientific Truss, Belt & Electric Co., Ltd.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Walter Stuart Stenton, Brooke Square, Conisborough, near Rotherham, druggist.—This debtor appeared at the County Court Hall, Bank Street, Sheffield, on November 27, for his public examination. His liabilities amounted to £408 is. 3d., and assets to £51 5s. 6d. The examination was closed.

Re Joseph William Cochrane, 100 Durham Road, Blackhill, lately Lanchester, County Durham, druggist. —The application for discharge herein was heard at the Assize Courts, Old Elvet, Durham, recently. The debtor stated that his failure was largely due to gambling. The discharge was granted subject to eighteen months' suspension.

Re Joseph Harrison Isaacs, The Swilly Pharmacy, 57 Swilly Road, Swilly, Devonport, Plymouth, Devon, chemist.—The public examination of this debtor was held recently at the Western Law Courts, Gu'ldhall, Plymouth. A statement of affairs was produced showing liabilities of £1,532, with an estimated deficiency of £1,178. The debtor commenced trading in October 1928, being financed by his father. His turnover between November of that year and December of the following year was just over £1,000. He then purchased a motor-car, costing £160. He had lest £136 during the following months, and there had been out of business living expenses of £327. The hearing was

Re Joseph Langshaw, 126 Warrington Road, Ince-in-Makerfield, Lancs., chemist and druggist.—The public examination herein was held recently at the Court House, Crawford Street, Wigan. According to the statement of affairs filed there were liabilities of £387 2s. 11d., against net assets of £362 8s. 11d. The debtor, in reply to questions, agreed that he should have scheduled his to questions, agreed that he should have scheduled his brother as creditor for £110 instead of £60, whilst the second mortgagee on the property at 302, Gidlow Lane had also proved against the estate. He commenced trading in October 1926, purchasing the business for £1,150, which included £200 for goodwill. He had £800 in the bank at that time and his house in Gidlow Lane was free from debt. He was allowed the remainder of the purchase money by the bank as an overdraft. He was successful for two years, but then the business of the purchase money by the bank as an overdraft. He was successful for two years, but then the business began to decline owing, he said, to the introduction of a 'bus service and the erection of Council houses. Owing to ill health, the debtor had to employ an assistant, which caused wages of £415 ros. to be paid in two years. In June 1928 the bank began to press him to reduce his overdraft, and it was then that he arranged mortgages on his property, but things did not improve. A composition had been proposed, but his creditors would not accept it. The hearing was concluded concluded

Cinchona Tercentenary Celebration

HE tercentenary celebration and exhibition organised to mark the first known use of cinchona bark for a European patient was opened in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore Street, London, W.I. on December 8, by his Eminence Cardinal Bourne. Among the speakers were the Cardinal, the Spanish and French Ambassadors and the Peruvian Minister, the last-named of whom put forward the unorthodox view that the second wife of the fourth Count Chinchon never returned to Spain, and that therefore neither she nor the Count's first wife could have been instrumental in distributing

the drug in Europe.

Professor van der Wielen of Amsterdam gave an interesting résumé of early efforts at the cultiva-tion of cinchona in various parts of the world. France, said Professor van der Wielen, made the first attempt to cultivate the cinchona tree in Algeria, but without success. The first cinchona plant that was brought direct from South America to Asia arrived in Buitenzorg in 1854. The task of this transplantation, entrusted to Hasskarl by the Dutch Government, was fulfilled after travelling two years under the most diffi-cult circumstances. In 1861 some cinchona plants arrived in British India from South America, via London. The first results were obtained in British India and Ceylon. In 1880 the production of cinchona bark in Ceylon amounted to 5,000,000 kilograms, the Java crop being only 70,000 kilograms during the same period. The production in Ceylon had attained its summit in 1887; in 1892 the Java and Ceylon productions were about the same. The circumstances for further cultivation were unfavourable everywhere, and only for humanitarian reasons did the Dutch Government continue the cultivation of the tree, which was not a financial success during this period. Very bad years were 1895 and 1910. In his book, "Recent Advances in Chemotherapy" (1930), Dr. Findlay writes:—"That Java is now the most important cinchona district in the world is chiefly the result of the long-continued chemical and botanical investigation carried out under the auspices of the Dutch East-Indian Govern-ment." Professor van der Wielen added that the success is in great part also due to the excellent collaboration of cinchona planters and quinine manufacturers who have founded together the "Kina Bureau."

A further opening ceremony took place on December 10, when Sir David Prain, late director of the

A further opening ceremony took place on December 10, when Sir David Prain, late director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, gave an address. Receptions were held on both days; the speakers included the United States ambassador, the Netherlands minister, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Professor van der Wielen and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great

Britain (Mr. A. R. Melhuish).

The Exhibition

The large collection of exhibits assembled under Dr. Wellcome's guidance and that of the curator of the Museum (Mr. L. W. G. Malcolm, M.Sc.) is impressive in its completeness as well as in its intrinsic importance. Readers of The Chemist and Druggist Special Issue of June 28 do not need to be reminded of the extent of the literature that has grown up around the subject of cinchona; and the information contained in the article contributed to that issue by the late Mr. E. M. Holmes may be usefully supplemented by examining the fascinating variety of treasures arranged in one of the galleries of the Museum. These exhibits may be roughly divided into two classes: specimens and books or manuscripts. A place of honour among the specimens is naturally accorded to a case containing three serons of cinchona bark brought from Peru to Spain in 1777 by Ruiz and Pavon, and now lent by his Majesty the King of Spain. Two of these packages are styled "corachas." Next, perhaps, in importance are Pelletier's original specimens of quinine and cinchonine, discovered

with the collaboration of Caventou in 1827; and of almost equal interest are some small gilt-labelled containers from an old Jesuit pharmacy in Granada with specimens of bark reputed to be of the seventeenth century. As might be expected, the varieties of cinchona shown are almost bewildering in their extent. In addition to barks there are numerous type specimens of leaf and inflorescence from the Kew herbarium, from the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, from the Paris University Faculty of Pharmacy (including a lump of extract in a calabash), from the University of Berne and Professor A. Tschirch (the director of its Pharmaceutical Institute), from the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum and two of its associated institutions, and from several other sources. An instructive series of samples among the loan collection of Howards & Sons, Ltd., indicates the difference in yield between a Cinchona Calisaya of 1872 and one of 1922. For example, the quinine in the former amounted to only 0.9 per cent., whereas in the latter the percentage is 7.92; the total alkaloids also show a rise from 3.6 per cent. in the earlier year to 9.1 in the latter. A curious contribution from the Chelsea Physic Garden is one of the wooden cages designed by Nathaniel B. Ward, Master of the Society of Apothecaries, for Sir Clements Markham when he was proposing to convey living cinchona plants from Central America to India. The mention of explorers reminds us that not the least distinguished of the lengthy list given in the sumptuously printed catalogue is Dr. Wellcome himself, and it is difficult to realise that his visit to the original homes of cinchona was undertaken as far back as the year 1879.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

Turning to the books and manuscripts, one of the most important exhibits is a facsimile of a page from a case-book of John Metford, M.D., of Northampton, dated 1656, containing in Latin a reference to the use of cinchona. It may be remembered that the earliest advertisement of Jesuit's powder in our Special Issue last June was taken from a newspaper of the year 1658; this entry in Dr. Metford's case-book is therefore the earliest known reference to the use of cinchona in England, and substantiates Mr. Holmes's statement that the drug began to be known in England in 1655-a statement which, we believe, rested on the authority of a well-known physician of the eighteenth century. Another reference of early date is shown in an entry in John Evelyn's Diary under the date August 7, 1685, mentioning "the tree bearing Jesuits' bark." Of particular interest is a series of pages from two of the books of Linnæus. The first of these is taken from the second edition of "Systema Nature," the 1740 edition, and contains an interpolation in ink by the author in which the plant is referred to as "Quinquina Cond." The second, from the 1742 issue of "Genera Plantarum," gives the earliest printed reference to the adoption of the word "cinchona" by Linnæus. The third has the interest always attaching to a misprint. On one page of the sixth edition of "Genera Plantarum" (1764) the word is spelt "cinhona"; although this lapse is duly corrected at the end of the book, it naturally led to widespread confusion. Howards & Sons, Ltd., have lent some manuscript laboratory books in the writing of John Eliot Howard (1835) and David Howard (1864-68). Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., have lent a price list of the year 1822 and other items; Signor P. Peretti, of Rome, has contributed a ledger, dated 1823, from Peretti's pharmacy and several other manuscripts and pampblets; Professor van der Wielen has leut about 100 books, in addition to several portraits; the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has sent manuscript letters of Daniel Hanbury's; and it is hardly necessary to add that among the other exhibitors the Wellcome Museum itself is pre-eminent. The exhibition remains open till next February.

Pharmacy in Siam

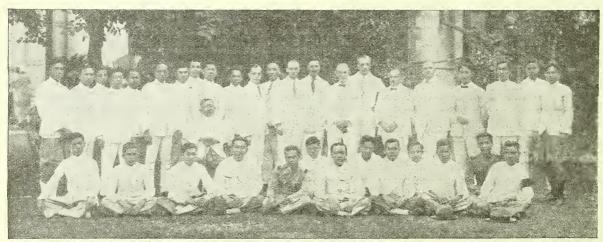
By A. H. Hale, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., Head of the Department of Pharmacy, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok

TESTERN pharmacy in Siam probably dates from the time of the early missionaries, more particularly the American Presbyterian missionaries whose mission has been established in Siam sionaries whose mission has been established in Siam over one hundred years. From the earliest days medical missionaries have been prominent amongst their numbers. They established the first dispensary in Bangkok in 1835. Amongst the early pioneers of pharmacy in Siam Dr. Heyward Hays, an American missionary, stands out a prominent figure. Dr. Hays graduated in pharmacy in America prior to his taking a medical degree. He established the American Dispensary in 1888 as a missionary concern where medicines were sold. This was a breakaway from the former practice of free medicine. Dr. Hays resigned from the practice of free medicine. Dr. Hays resigned from the mission in 1891 and commenced private practice in conjunction with a British doctor, Dr. Gowan, and started the British Dispensary, which continues to this day, having had an adventurous career. Starting with American ownership it passed into British hands, then to French, and finally to-day it is Chinese-owned with a British manager. Dr. Hays found other business ventures more lucrative than pharmacy, and recently died in Bangkok a very rich man. Bangkok to-day abounds with pharmacies, generally called dispensaries. During the Great War the few pharmacies then established made considerable profits, and this led others to venture in the field.

Pharmacy Laws

Until quite recently there were no laws concerning pharmacy in Siam, with the exception of control of certain harmful habit-forming drugs. Morphia and cocaine have been controlled for a number of years, but until recently the regulations were not at all strict or irksome, and morphia and cocaine could be purchased freely. Later the Hamful Habit Forming Drug Law was introduced, which tightened things up. Under this law opium and coca with all their derivatives were controlled, and eventually cannabis indica was added to the list. Qualified pharmacists are allowed to hold larger quantities of these drugs than the unqualified. In addition the latter has to obtain a recommendation from a qualified pharmacist before he can be licensed to dispense these drugs, and he also has to deposit a large sum of money with the authorities as a guarantee for his observance of the law. This was the first official

recognition of qualified pharmacists in Sians. The addition of medicinal preparations of cannabis indica to the list seemed 1ather an anomaly, as cannabis indica can still be freely purchased for the purpose of smoking without any restriction whatever. Medicinal preparations of cannabis indica are rarely used in Bangkok by drug addicts; in fact, the writer has never met a case, but it was supposed (and probably so) to be a popular ingredient of several patent medicines of an alcoholic type, which had a considerable vogue in Bangkok some time ago. It is the intention of the Government to prohibit the growing and the sale of cannabis indica for smoking in the near future. The regulations now governing the sale and dispensing of opium, coca and cannabis indica and all their derivatives and preparations, is very stringent, and all supplies of these drugs are imported by the Government. Although a Medical Law was introduced in 1924, it was not until 1929 that it was brought into force. In 1929 the Medical Law Amendment Act was promulgated and medical Regulations were issued, bringing into full force the Medical Law of 1924. This law controls the practice of medicine, midwifery, nursing and pharmacy. No person is allowed to practise any of these professions until he or she has been registered and licensed by the Medical Council. The practice of pharmacy is now divided into two classes, qualified and unqualified. The qualified pharmacist (class I) consists of those who have graduated as pharmacists from the Chylologicary University. ated as pharmacists from the Chulalongkorn University, or hold a pharmaceutical qualification from some recognised establishment. Foreign pharmacists who have qualified in their own country are admitted to class I. Class 2 are those who possess no qualification but wish to sell medicines. The latter must obtain two medical men or class I pharmacists to testify as to their knowledge and ability to handle medicines. There are no poison Regulations in Siam. In the new medical Regulations there is a list of drugs which only class I pharmacists can sell or dispense. This list contains most of the drugs on Part I of the poison schedule of Great Britain. There are, however, no regulations whatever concerning the sale of these drugs by class r pharmacists. Up to the time of writing this article, there has been no official translation into English of the Medical Act dealing with pharmacy. As far as the writer translates the Regulations, the sale of medicines is confined to those who register as class I or 2 pharmacists.



FIRST MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SIAM, PRESIDENT, PHRA MONTRI POCHANAKICHA (SEATED). EUROPEANS, STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT), W. P. COQUI, A. H. HALE (VICE-PRESIDENT), M. C. NORIAT, H. S. HART (THE BRITISH DISPENSARY), K. MOEHR, F. MASCH, R. SCHALLER

This is a point as yet not appreciated by a number of stores who retail ordinary medicines.

Bangkok

Bangkok is a cosmopolitan city, and this is reflected in the ownership of the many pharmacies to be found there. A year or so ago British, American, German, French, Indian, Chinese, Burmese and Siamese interests were all represented. Chinese-owned pharmacies are predominant, but there are no Chinese qualified pharmacists, and so now there is an opportunity for Siamese pharmacists to secure positions. A few years ago there was very little evidence of Siamese commercial concerns in Bangkok. A former British adviser to the Siamese Customs and Excise once said of the Siamese, "The spirit of commerce has passed them by." Whilst this was accurate at the time, it is no longer so, and there is now ample evidence that the Siamese are taking an active part in various commercial undertakings in Bangkok. There are a few Siamese-owned pharmacies. and these should increase in the near future, whilst many of the Chinese-owned dispensaries will eventually cease to exist. It might also be mentioned here that the majority of qualified medical practitioners are Siamese. In addition to the practice of pharmacy on Western lines, mention should be made of the purely Chinese dispensary and the Siamese counterpart. There are a very large number of Chinese dispensaries in Bangkok which confine themselves to the sale of Chinese medi-These medicines are largely of vegetable and animal origin, and are practically all imported from China. Many of these dispensaries are quite elaborate concerns, and their stocks are both large and varied. The Chinese pharmacist likes to use a brass mortar for crushing the roots, leaves, etc., which go to make the decoction, the favourite form of medicine amongst the Chinese. In crushing up the ingredients the compounder introduces a nusical note into the proceedings by tapping the mortar at the top during the operation. This ring-a-ling sound is a very common one in the streets of Bangkok, and serves to advertise the shop at the same The Medical Act makes provision for the old style of Siamese apothecary, of which large numbers still exist. The old type of Siamese doctors keep their own shops and prepare their patients' medicines. These apothecaries use vegetable drugs chiefly, and most of them are indigenous or corne from China. them are indigenous, or come from China. A large number of the indigenous drugs are familiar to Western them are indigenous, or come from China. pharmacists. Probably Siam benzoin is the best known of these drugs to Western pharmacists. Siam, however, at the present day produces very little, if any, at all. Siam benzoin comes from the province of Luang Prabang, now under French rule, and although some benzoin still finds its way down to Bangkok from this province, the French have done their utmost to divert the supplies through to Saigon, and to avoid the name of Siam benzoin. Doubtless there are still some benzoin bearing trees to be found in Siam, and actually their existence has been reported by forest officers; but, like a number of other valuable forest and jungle products, it has been neglected up to now. Catechu, tinospoora, tamarinds, euphorbia, datura, gamboge and sappan are a few of the many indigenous drugs used in Siamese medicine and also Western medicine. In making decoctions, a favourite form of medicine, the ingredients are cut up very finely and boiled with water, and the whole of the solid and liquid matter partaken, and half to one pint is the usual dose, hence Siamese medicine is frequently bulky and nauseous. There are quite a number of stalls which sell fresh herbs, roots, leaves and whole plants all in the fresh state for making medicines.

Pharmaceutical Education

Many years ago a number of dispensers were trained in the Chulalogkorn University, and these were all absorbed in the Army, Navy and Public Health Departments. There was practically no demand for qualified dispensers in the retail dispensaries or pharmacies of Bangkok, as there were no laws controlling these establishments. In view of legislation controlling the sale of medicine, the University reopened the school of pharmacy about eight years ago. The entrance examination

is about equal to the London matriculation standard. The course is three years. The first year's syllabus includes chemistry, physics, biology and English. The course is the same as that taken by the pre-medical students. The second and third year courses include pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy, dispensing, materia medica, prescription reading, posology and poison law. During these two years the students get plenty of practical work, as the Department of Pharmacy is attached to the Siriraj Hospital. Apprenticeship is not possible at present in Bangkok. With the coming of legislation the pharmacists of Siam decided a few months ago to form a Society to protect and forward their interests. Permission having been received from the Government. the Pharmaceutical Society of Siam held its first meeting in March 1930, when over forty pharmacists at tended. Phra Montri Pochanakicha, the first instructor of pharmacy students in the Chulalongkorn University, was elected president. At this meeting eight European pharmacists attended—three Britons, four Germans, and one Frenchman. Siam possesses immense tracts of jungle and forest, full of valuable products. Many of these products are well known to Western pharmacists. Hardly a plant or tree grows in Siam without having some reputation of food or medicinal property. There is here an almost virgin field for research. It is one of the aims of the new Society to make a collection of this vast materia medica within her borders. If this is alone accomplished, the Society will have justified its existence.

Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes

THE new syllabus of the Fairchild scholarship and prizes, founded in 1904 by Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York and London, has just been issued, and is obtainable at the address given at the end of this paragraph. The scholarship is open to any apprentice or assistant of either sex in Great Britain and Ireland preparing to qualify under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. Candidates must be registered as apprentices or students by their respective Societies. The next examination will be held in June 1931 in London, Manchester, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Dublin and Belfast; candidates who intend to enter will be required to give notice in writing, to the secretary, not later than June 1. The scholarship is of the value of £60; in addition, a prize of £5 is awarded to each of the best candidates entering in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, provided that marks amounting to not less than 40 per cent. in each subject are obtained. Candidates must be not less than nineteen years of age on July 1, 1931, nor more than twenty-two on January 1, 1931. An allowance in respect of railway fares exceeding 5s. (third class return) is made. The length of time to be served in a pharmacy before admission to the examination is granted is set forth in the syllabus. Candidates who have completed their studies for the final Chemist and Druggist or Pharmaceutical Chemist examination cannot compete in the Fairchild examination; nor can holders of other scholarships obtain either the Fairchild scholarship or a prize. The subjects of the papers are (1) botany, (2) chemistry, (3) physics, (4) pharmacy and prescription-reading, (5) business knowledge and sale of poisons. Application for further particulars should be made to the Secretary to the Com mittee of Trustees (Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C.); Albert Chambers, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Who would have thought so?—" In August 1773, when the Silly Season was at its height, an advertiser came out with an arresting offer of 'The Lisbon Dirt Drink.' Despite its unappetising name, it appears to have enjoyed a wide demand; and the manufacturer, who probably did not go further than the nearest dustheap for his panacea"—" The Morning Post."

Chemists' Windows

Photographs sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes as to the arrangement of the displays.

A Prize-Winning Window

The window shown in our illustration won the first prize in the recent Pharmacy Week competition. The winner, Mr. H. Robinson, chemist and druggist, 25 South Street, Keighley, informs us that some of his ideas were taken from The Chemist and Druggist Special



Issue of June 28. Although reduction in size from the original photograph has obliterated some of the lettering on the cards and labels, it will be noticed that specimens of cinchona bark and other drugs are artistically arranged. The open book on the right shows a formula in bold script for compound tincture of benzoin.

Festivities

Whist Party

The annual whist party of the West Middlesex Chemists' Association in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 27. About 150 members and friends spent a very enjoyable evening. Among the prizes was a cut-glass bottle of perfume presented by Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Carnival Dance

A CARNIVAL dance, arranged by the junior section of the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held on December 3. Dancing commenced at 7.30 p.m. and continued until 1 a.m. The function proved very enjoyable, and about eighty members and friends had a very happy time. were distributed during the evening.

Reigate and Redhill Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Reigate, Redhill and District Pharmacists' Association and Branch, was held on November 26, Mr. F. R. Barlow (president of the Association) in the chair. The chairman was supported by Mr. P. F. Rowsell (member of the Society's Council), Mr. R. Rickeard (chairman of the Croydon Branch), and Mrs. Rickeard, Mr. M. Northover (chairman of the Redhill and Reigate Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Clarke (head of the Science Department, Redhill Technical Institute), and Mrs. Clarke. After the loyal toast had been honoured. Mr. Barlew, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," discussed the organisation of that body, and the benefits that were obtainable by

membership. Mr. Rowsell replied on behalf of the Society, and among other matters briefly commented on the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, urging members to think seriously in their own minds about its provisions. He thought that members might rest assured that the position was being closely watched by the Council. The toast of "The Local Association" was proposed by Mr. Rickeard, who said that the spirit of friendship of the Reigate Association for the neighbouring associations was its greatest asset. Mr. T. P. Padwick the "father" of the Reigate Association suitably responded by contrasting the position of pharmacy at the beginning of his career sixty years ago to the present. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. H. Sadler, and Mr. G. Loxton Grinstead (Ewell) replied.

Juniors' Function in East London

The third annual social and dance of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (junior section) was held on December 4. Owing to fog, the numbers were not up to expectations, only about eighty being present. The evening, however, proved most enjoyable. Prizes for novelty dances were presented by Mrs. Beardsley, and Mr. Beardsley acted as M.C. The recipients of prizes were Mrs. Brotherton, Miss F. Gorton, Mr. Bowen and Mr. J. Armour.

London College of Pharmacy

The annual reunion dinner and dance of the London College of Pharmacy was held on December 3. Mr. Conege of Pharmacy was held on December 3. Mr. Irvine G. Rankin (principal) presided over a record gathering of present students, "Old Cyanides" and friends. College songs and "Boom-a-lac-as" enlivened the proceedings. The toast of "London College" was proposed by Mr. C. A. Paull, and was responded to by the Principal. "The Old Cyanides" was proposed by the Frincipal. The Old Cyanides" was proposed by Mr. D. Anderson and responded to by Mr. R. W. Starling. The first annual general meeting of "The Old Cyanides" (London College of Pharmacy Old Students' Association) was then held. The work of its first executive committee (a booklet of rules and regulations and register of members) was appropriate and regulations. lations and register of members) was approved and adopted. Dancing commenced at 9.45 p.m. and continued until 2 a.m.

Guildford Pharmacists at Dinner

MEMBERS of the Guildford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held their annual dinner and dance on December 3. Mr. W. Massey occupied the chair, and was supported by Mrs. Massey, Mr. William Bennett, M.P., Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary of the Society), Miss Blackburn (secretary of the Branch), Councillor W. Brown, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peatfield, and others. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. E. A. Jones, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," said he felt that in their secretary, Mr. Linstead, they had one well versed in the past, present and future problems of pharmacy to the extent that no president or councillor could hope to be. In acknowledgment, Mr. Linstead said Mr. Bennett and himself had lived with "this blighted Bill" for weeks and weeks. The Council of the Society, whom they had appointed to represent them in the negotiations over the Bill, had settled down to an enormous amount of hard work in considering amendments to it. Mr. W. J. Brown proposed "The Local Branch," and said he was a great believer in trade organisations. In reply, the president said that all the work of the Society was done by the treasurer and the secretary. There was nothing the world needed more at the present time than the spirit of friendly co-operation and goodwill. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. W. Burland. In reply, Mr. William Bennett said he was torn between his new home in London and his former home in Guildford. His old love for his profession of pharmacy would never leave him. With regard to the draft Pharmacy and leave him. With regard to the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, he recalled a remark by Lady Astor that it was "the bitter pill with a silver lining." Dancing followed the dinner.

Modern Tendencies and Legislation

AN interesting address was delivered by Mr. William Bennett, M.P., at a meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Carpenter's Restaurant, Clapham, S.W., on December 5, on the subject "Modern Tendencies and Legislation." Miss A. T. Borrowman (president) was in the chair, and among those present were Mrs. Freke and Mr. F. G. Wells (members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), Messrs. J. E. Monaghan and J. E. Jones (vice-presidents) and H. G. Tilbett (secretary) dents), and H. G. Tibbett (secretary).

Mr. Bennett began by giving a résumé of Parliamentary procedure, and his description of the ceremonies and rules to which all new members must submit was much appreciated by his audience. He expressed the view that the day of the individual member in Parliament had gone for ever. Changes due and inevitable were taking place in public life in this country. They would all have noticed that there had lately been a crusade against parliamentary democracy and our English method of government. Most extraordinarily interesting

MR. W. BENNETT, M.P.

experiments in government were going on all over the world, but ours was the most interesting of them all. Only in England was a real trial being given to the democratic principle that in the long run public opinion in 'the mass was the master; though changes were slow, those that were made were for the good of the people as a whole. It was a remarkable thing that the campaign should have cropped up just at the moment when all the adults in the country had for the first time obtained the vote, and

we had in sight the real control by the people of the parliamentary machine and the government of the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE

He had always had the most complete faith in the democratic machine. The first step and foundation on which political faith should be built by anyone who was going to take part in public life was a belief that the majority of the citizens of the country were quite decent and intelligent, and wanted the best they could possibly get. Although in the process of speeding up legislation some things which had grown up from history, which had something admirable behind them, would have to go, there was no alternative. Events were moving so quickly and the changes going on were so dramatic that he was bound to admit that the machinery of government would have to be gone over and hastened. Dealing with the great changes now occurring almost unnoticed by many people, Mr. Bennett recalled that some fifteen years ago he was telling people that a world shortage of foodstuffs was in sight, and he did so on the best authority. But since then science had completely changed the whole outlook. He thought scientific research work should be done for its own sake and not commercialised, and it should

be done under the control of the Government.

In the old days we in this country had pinned our faith to private initiative, individualism, private enterprise, free competition, and the law of "the Devil take the hindmost." But to-day, competition was being abolished, and the one thing statesmen were looking for was the elimination of competition in every

country in the world. Statesmen with any intelligence at all were looking for some way by which an international agreement could be come to whereby, through the exchange of surplus goods, the standard of lite throughout the world could be raised. As a matter of fact competition was as dead as the dodo. He recalled the time when price-cutting began in pharmacy, and how it led to a similar practice by drapers. Younger people had no idea of the misery that prevailed among pharmacists in those days. Some chemists were lucky and had good places, but the majority of 'pill-punchers' had a rough time. Then Sir William Glyn-Jones and others started the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and the whole position had since been altered. To-day similar trade associations had spread far and wide through the drug trade, and the system of association had taken the place of fighting one another in business. Custom, habit and practice always preceded legislation, for revolutions occurred in the customs and habits of peoples. The business of Parliament was to translate these things into statutes.

CUSTOMS AND HABITS

It was not only among retail traders that there was association and co-operation. Working people who lived by their labour had for many years had their trade unions, and in some cases they had formed sheltered trades. It seemed to him that we ought to accept customs and habits, and try to guide them on the lines they ought to take, with a specific object in view, rather than attempt to go back to old forms. The object he had in view was that all trades should be sheltered and controlled with one object—the improvement of our race and the people in every country in the world. We were in the middle of a complete revolution in the monetary system of the country, and all the great men-economists and bankers alikewere discussing it. No testimonial could be too brilliant to give to the bankers in this country for the way in which they had managed our money system in the past, and he did not want to impute motives. But in his opinion a terrible mistake was made in 1920, when it was decided to embark on a process of drastic deflation for the purpose of bringing down prices and wages. He had said then he was convinced that it could not be done, because his reading of history had always been that the value of money as such, as compared to the value of goods, had steadily gone down from the reign of Henry the Eighth. In that period 144 eggs could be bought for a penny, while the price of a pig was fourpence. The reason for the decrease in the value of money was quite clear. In every generation of mankind the wealth of the world was made by the occupied people, from the managing director downwards. In the last four years the weight of the war debt had increased by £1,500,000,000 by the rise in the value of money. There had been a the rise in the value of money. There had been a transfer of a vast amount of wealth from the occupied members of the community to the vested interest, investing classes. What should have happened was that the prices of 1920 should have been accepted and we should have gone on with that. The ruinous condition of all the basic industries in this country was, in his opinion, directly due to, and the inevitable result of, a mistake in currency and finance. If the basic industries of a country went it could not exist. A Government inquiry had been held into the cotton industry, and certain recommendations had been made. But the cotton people had not adopted them, and would not, and he did not believe it was possible for them to do so on a voluntary basis. We had come to the point when it was inevitable, whatever Government was in power, that that Government must ask for power to take the basic industries one at a time

and rebuild them on a new basis.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bennett, proposed by Mr. J. E. Monaghan, and seconded by Mr. C. H. LONLEY, was carried with acclamation.

Pharmacopæia Revision

Comments on the Report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee

We have received several important comments on the Report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopæia Commission in response to our request. A seventh instalment of these is now published.

(Continued from the C. & D., December 6, p. 711.)

From Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., per Sir Thomas Robinson, M.C.P.S.I., Member of the Dublin City Council

Extractum Sagradæ Siccum.—We very much doubt if this product will remain in the granular condition for any length of time.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.—Physiological tests (on sheep) carried out by the Department of Agriculture (Ireland) go to prove that the properties of this preparation do not depend upon the percentage of filicin present.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.—We have always understood that the unpeeled root yields preparations with a rank and bitter taste. The addition of ammonia to the menstruum and also to the finished product—has this been investigated?

Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhuæ. Ten per cent. of cod-liver oil appears a very low percentage for the official preparation.

Glycerins.—From the prescriber's point of view weight/volume solutions are more convenient—convey more information.

Oxymels.—If the glycerins are made up to a definite weight why not, for the same reason, adjust the oxymels to a definite weight?

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.—From a therapeutic point of view this change may not be desirable—carbon dioxide is given off on meeting acid in the stomach.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Concentratus.—It would be cheaper and more convenient to use less ammonium carbonates and more convenient to use less ammonium

be cheaper and more convenient to use less animonium carbonate and more strong solution of ammonia. A very much smaller amount of ammonium carbonate would suffice to saturate the finished product with carbon dioxide if this is desired.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus, Liquor Arsenicalis, and Glycerinum Pepsini.—The methods given in Squire's "Companion" for the preparation of these are superior to the present official methods.

are superior to the present official methods.

Liquor Iodi Fortis and Liquor Iodi Mitis.—Change of name will merely add confusion to the present confusion. The change of names introduced into the 1914 Pharmacopœia has never been generally accepted. Retail customers supplied with "weak tincture of iodine" invariably return and demand "full strength" when what they really require is the old "tincture of iodine" (2½ per cent.).

Liquor Iodi Simplex.—It should be noted that tincture of iodine of the new French Codex (Supplement, rock) is a trip for the resulting with potential iodide.

1922) is a I in 15 w/w solution with potassium iodide. Very large doses of the old French tincture have been owing to the slow absorption of the uncombined iodine. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances iodine poisoning might result (should the patient take some medicine, food or liquor, which would render the iodine soluble). It would be interesting to know why potassium iodide has been introduced into this preparation in the new French Codex.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.—If "essence of pepper-

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.—If "essence of peppermint" is made a synonym it will be illegal to sell (retail) anything but the official preparation.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.—If "Parrish's syrup" is made a synonym it will be illegal to sell retail anything but the official preparation.

Syrups.—Some of these are made up to a definite weight, viz., Syrupus Scillæ and Syrupus Tolutanus, others to a definite volume, viz., Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, Syrupus Limonis, etc. Would it not be better to decide for the sake of uniformity to have them all

made either weight or volume, preferably to volume, since this is in accordance with the British practice: "Solids by weight, liquids by measure"?

By H. B. Hammond

For the first time in history pharmacists are invited, on a really representative basis, to assist in the revision of the Pharmacopæia. Let us see, therefore, that the job is done properly. Already there are signs of the usual tinkering with well-tried and satisfactory galeni-

cals to the neglect of the bad ones.

Aromatic Waters.—How many distilled aromatic waters are there used in actual practice as compared with those made ex. conc.? Indeed, would it not be as well to omit all the distilled aromatic waters and include suitable formulas for "concentrates" to bring them into line with modern practice?

Liniments.—With the exception of the dropping of lin. pot. iod. c. sapone, these might be left alone.

Linimentum Camphora. - This, being one of the most widely used family remedies, should certainly not be tampered with. If the olive oil to be described is to refer to a high-grade oil, why not include a lower grade for making lin. camph.? Cottonseed oil is useless for pharmaceutical purposes. All chemists who have had to deal with the National Formulary for N.H.I. work containing this oil will bear this out. The withdrawal of these formulas and the substitution of others more oil will be asking for itself. To tamper with camphorated oil will be asking for and getting a sea of trouble. In practice we are constantly called upon to compound recipes containing camphorated oil, in the majority of which cottonseed oil would be hopeless.

Ointments.—Adeps præparatus could very well be done without—it will not keep. And why retain cold cream? The worst possible formula is usually chosen. Moreover, during thirty years I think I could count on one hand the number of times cold cream has been ordered on a prescription. The proposed new formula for ung. simplex seems to be satisfactory, and should meet all requirements for a basis. Ung. zinci and ung. acid. boric, should certainly be left as they are. They are too widely used to interfere with.

Essence of Peppermint.—It would be most undesirable to make this a B.P. synonym. As already pointed out, its very extensive use by working-class people who could not afford a rectified article would create innumerable difficulties.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.—Whatever preparations ipecacuanha are included for dispensing practice, the wine should be left. This is another case of a popular household remedy which it would be exceedingly difficult to replace.

(To be continued.)

Swiss statistics.—Bulletin No. 4 of the Swiss Board of Health contains tables showing the proportion of persons engaged in medicine and allied professions compared with the total population in the years 1910, 1923 and 1928.

New use for iodine.—A patent has recently been granted in France covering the use of iodine compounds for mixing with combustible liquids to diminish the "knocking" in motors. To obtain the proper results organic iodine compounds with an iodine content of I in 500 are employed.

Trade Notes

ZUBES are advertised in this issue by F. W. Hampshire & Co. (1927), Ltd., Derby.

SAVILLE PERFUMERY, LTD., Watford, state that their special Christmas advertising of June perfumery will commence on December 19.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Millgarth Mills, Leeds, convey the season's greetings to their friends through the medium of the advertising pages in this issue.

A COLOUR PAGE IN "PUNCH."—One of the Vapex (Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne) advertisements this month takes the form of a colour page in "Punch," reproduced here in black and white. This will appear



on December 17. It is suggested that chemists should see that they have sufficient stock to meet anticipated demands, and that it would be advantageous to make a suitable display to coincide with this advertisement. The bonus terms in connection with Vapex close on December 31.

Newstrop safety razor stropper.—The page on which the announcement appeared in last week's issue was given (on page xxxv of the Coloured Supplement) as page 20 instead of page 18.

BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET CO., LTD., 29 Parkfield Street, Lendon, N.1, are experts in tablet making, and invite inquiries regarding the manufacture and packing of such products from chemists' own formulas.

- Genatosan, Ltd., announce that they are introducing another (family) size of Sanatogen. The new package contains two-and-a-half times the amount in the largest size hitherto

TOKALON BONUS.—Tokalon, Ltd., 212 Great Portland Street, London, W.I, give particulars elsewhere in this issue of a bonus and free gift scheme. A special order form regarding this will be found in the company's advertisement.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM.—Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Hendon Way, Hendon, London, N.W.4, inform us that they are now making the wellknown Ellis's Paragon retouching medium, having purchased the formula from the widow of the late Mr. Alfred Ellis.

VEET.—Dae Health Laboratories, Ltd., 68 Bolsover Street, London, W.I, are making a bonus offer (available until December 31) in connection with Veet. Particulars and a special order form will be found on another page of this issue.

EYELINE is a harmless waterproof stain (black and brown) for the eyelash and eyebrow. It is manufactured by L'Onglex Laboratories, Ltd., and is distributed by J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.i. Eyeline is neatly packed and supplied complete with brush and shield (for protecting the eyes when applying) to retail at a popular price.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 5, 1930.)

"MENTHOLATUM"; for all goods (48). By The Mentholatum Co., Ltd., 7 B Building, Fairlie Road, Slough, Bucks. 516,370. (Associated.)

"Opol" with label design; for preparations for the mouth and teeth Norwich. (48). By Cranbux, Ltd., 103 Westwick Street. 516,400. (Associated.)

"Casino"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Mount Vernon Road, Larkfield, Rawdon, near Leeds. 516,584.

"Dulissa"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By Gerard Brothers, Ltd., New Basford, Nottingham. 516,635.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 12, 1930.)

"MIGASOL"; for all goods (1). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141 to 227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 516,850.

VITAVET' underlined and "THE VITAMIN VETERINARY FOOD"; for medicated powder food (2). By A. C. Turner, Ltd., 20 Budge Row, London, E.C.4. 514,046.

"British Nicotine and nicotine sulphate (2). By The British Nicotine Co., Ltd., Arctio Road, Bootle, Liverpool. 516,564.

"PRUNOL"; for constipation remedy (3). By Prunol Products, Ltd., 21 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1. 511,369.

"FENZIC"; for all goods (3). By W. H. Harrison, 352 Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. 513,071,

"Kemet"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for food substances (42). By The Chemical and Metallurgical Corporation, Ltd., 701 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. 516,161/162. (Associated.)
"Lucozade"; for medicinal chemicals (3), food substances (42) and for aerated beverages (44). By W. W. Hunter, 151 Barras Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 516,199/200/294. (Associated.)

(Associated.)

"DIGIFLUID"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13. 516,742.

"Brinola"; for medicated bath salts (3). By Hannah M. E. Locke, 86 Princess Street, Manchester. 516,801.

"Analbs"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. J. R. Pretty & Son, 1 Woodbine Parade, Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. 516,810.

"Win-Coff"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By S. Win-roope, 334 Hessle Road, Hull. 516,902.

"Senjel"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By Elizabeth M. P. Barrett, 39 High Street, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. 516,923.

"VITALIS"; for food for animals (42). By B. C. Tipper & Son, Ltd., 43 to 45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 514,795. (Associated.)

"Perfumaks'; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, 515.397.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 19, 1930.)

CORONET ': for photographic goods (1) and (39). By F. J. Pettifer. 48 Great Hampton Street, Birmingham 515,004/006. (Associated.)

Marriages

Bowen—Thomas.—At the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Aberdovey, on November 26, Merfyn Bowen, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Borth, Cardiganshire, son cf Mr. Benjamin Bowen, Cardigan, to Doris G. Thomas, third daughter of Mr. Vaughan Thomas, Medical Hall, Aberdovey, sister of Mr. T. Wynne Thomas, M.P.S., M.I.C.O., Dovey Pharmacy, of Mr. D. Gomer Thomas, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Machynlleth, and of Dr. Glyn Thomas, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.W.I.

Hewetson—Ord.—At the Abbey Church, Hexham, on November 29, Noel Errington_Benson Hewetson, chemist and druggist, to Isabella Ord.

Nicholson.—O'Neill.—At St. Joseph's Church, Glasthule, James Nicholson, M.P.S.I., Ulster Medical Hall, Clones, to Sarah C. O'Neill.

Golden Wedding

Maben—Adamson.—At 14 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh, on December 7, 1880, by the Rev. William Adamson, D.D., father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Adamson, M.A., cousin of the bride, Thomas Maben, Ph.C., Hawick, to Margaret Hardie Adamson. Present address: 63 Stradella Road, London, S.E.24.

Deaths

Hampson.—At his residence, Wentworth, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, on December 6, Alderman Frederick Hampson, J.P., glass bottle manufacturer, Perseverance Glass Works, Duncan Street, Salford. Alderman Hampson, was an ex-Mayor of Salford.

PIRIE.—At Keith, Banffshire, on November 24, Mr. James Pirie, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Pirie carried on business at Keith for a long period.

Personalities

Mr. G. S. Hayton (Hayton & Co., wholesale druggists), Durham, has been returned as a member of the City Council.

Mr. Raymond R. Butler, M.Sc., head of the Department of Chemistry at Plymouth Technical College, has been appointed principal of Aston Technical College, Birmingham.

It is announced that Mr. E. R. Forber, deputy secretary, Ministry of Health, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise in succession to Mr. P. J. Grigg, who has become chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

COUNCILLOR C. A. CRITCHLEY, Ph.C., J.P., chairman of Blackburn Corporation Electricity Committee, and COUNCILLOR W. H. GRIMSHAW, J.P., chemist and druggist, Blackburn, have been appointed on Mid-Lancashire Electricity Advisory Board for 1931.

Mr. H. G. Pattison, chemist and druggist, Derby, who is a candidate in a municipal by-election, is the proprietor of Hart & Co., chemists, Corn Market, and has been in business in the town for nearly thirty years. He is a past-president of the Derby Phaimaceutical Association and the Chamber of Trade and a director of the Derby County Football Club.

MR. THOMAS RIDLEY, J.P., chemist and druggist, Carlisle, has again been re-elected to the chairman-ship of the Health Committee of the County Borough. This appointment has given great satisfaction locally, as it is recognised that the record of the erection of houses in the district is largely due to the influence of Mr. Ridley, an ex-Mayor of the city. He is the "father" of the Council.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALISATION have been granted to A. J. Freedman, dental surgeon, I Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, Kilburn, Middlesex; A. Leiner, manufacturer of chemicals, and merchant, 17 Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, London; D. Preiskel and I. Preiskel, medical practitioners, 4 Queensdown Road, Clapton, London; B. Rosenzvit, medical practitioner, 45 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London; A. Rubinowitch, director of chemical company, I Holford Road, Hampstead, London.

Wills

Mr. John George Greaves, of Farley's Lane, Hucknall, Notts., and formerly of 7 Gertrude Road, West Bridgford, manufacturing chemist, who died on May 2.4 last, aged sixty-one, left estate of the gross value of £4,891 10s. 4d., with net personalty nil.

Mr. Thomas Harrison Winstanley, of 84 Swinley Road, Wigan, chemist and druggist, of Winstanley & Fairhurst, 9 Market Street, who died on June 22 last, aged fifty-nine, left estate of the gross value of £3,874 78. 10d., with net personalty £3,818 48. 1d.

Mr. Maxwell Thompson, of Seaforth Villa, Dundela Avenue, Strandtown, Belfast, a director of Elliott, Thompson & Blair, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Beitast, who died on December 30 last, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £14,574.

Mr. Walter Preston, of The Grange, Beeston, Leeds, chairman of Walter Preston, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 12 Sydenham Street, Leeds, who died on October 24 last, left estate of the gross value of £37,423 7s. 3d., with net personalty £18,574 8s. 11d.

Mr. Ernest Hickson, 23 Staveley Road, Shipley, Yorks, late a director of Hickson & Partners, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Castleford, who died at Bedford on July 29 last, aged seventy-two, left estate of the gross value of £3.473 3s. 8d., with net personalty £1,226 18s. 1d.

MR. EDMUND MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, of Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield, and formerly of Bush House, Shire Green, Sheffield, and formerly of Bridlington, who died on March 14 last, aged ninety-two, left estate of the gross value of £6,102 os. 5d., with net personalty £4,834 7s. 1d.

Mr. George Harrison Carter, of 44 Crabtree Lane, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, a director of Carter & Sons (Sheffield), Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Attercliffe Road, who died on September 29 last, aged fifty, intestate, a bachelor, left estate of the gross value of £1,998 2s. 3d., with net personalty £1,485 11s. 1d.

Mr. Hugh Edgson, of 9 Belgrave Square, Nottingham, retired chemist and druggist, for over thirty years in business in Nottingham, and afterwards carrying on business at Hornsey, London, N., and Forest Gate, E., who died on July 9 last, aged eighty-four, left estate of the gross value of £1,068 is. 4d.; with net personalty £984 is. 7d.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or firsthand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

B/812.	Abbott's lung balsam
B/212.	Betaform (makers)
M/1012.	Celestrin
Y/412.	Embutol (or Nem-
	butol)
E/912.	Exy ointment
E/912.	Flint laxatives
M/1012.	Incrasite
E/2911.	Kursalis Harrogate
	salts
D/312.	Powdered extract of
	fresh cod-liver oil

OIL	11 1011 100	DOGO DO MINOROLO ON MANOR
nti	ioned artic	cles will be appreciated.
ı	B/812.	Metapour
	E/912.	Ratenox cubes
	R/812.	Sesame (or Sesime)
١- ,		perfumo
	M/912.	Sewell's veterinary
	-	preparations
	F/212.	Terebinthol
	H/612.	Tre-Jur face powder
e		(London agents)
	M/1012.	Wollard's mixture
f	S/1012.	Wright's meroline

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Formularies

tend to increase in numbers these days, often without good reason, but there can be no question of the novelty and utility of the R.P.U. formulary of preparations made with industrial methylated spirits (C. & D., December 6, p. 710). It is good to know that we are now to be encouraged to use these spirits without the inconvenience of having to secure special sanction for making each separate preparation and having endless trouble in satisfying the authorities that the formula is one there need be no hesitation in approving. Mr. Mallinson and those associated with him in producing the book are to be congratulated upon having accomplished a task that cannot fail to be fruitful in results of value to chemists and druggists. We ought all to take prompt steps to make and sell as many as possible of the preparations for which formulas are provided, largely owing to the goodwill of chemists who have been using them, and so leave as little excuse as may be for the supply of methylated spirit preparations by hairdressers and others who encroach upon our province.

Newport Association

has set a useful example in publishing what was said by the principal speaker at a meeting called to consider and discuss the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill (C. & D., December 6, p. 709), though it is not clear from the report what discussion took place. It may have been a big meeting, but only three names of persons present a.c. mentioned, and one would like to know how many others took part in the "long and earnest discussion." The resolution that was adopted is direct in its condemnation of the draft Bill, but illogical in calling for a national conference of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, since that body only represents a section of pharmaceutical interests and any really satisfactory conference on the subject should be open to all registered chemists. I am glad, however, that the long-continued silence of our associations regarding the draft Bill has now been broken, as it will be all to the good if the prevailing air of apathetic indifference to what may happen can be shown to be unreal. Official chloroform has been wonderfully effective in keeping the Pharmaceutical Society's branches quiet since the report of the Departmental Committee was issued, and it is now time for the independent associations to wake up and let it be known that the chemists and druggists of the country hold views which must be taken into consideration.

Inopportune Indeed

is the appearance of the report upon the consolidation of the pharmaceutical examination regulations (p. 723), and your condemnation of the policy underlying this untimely publication is none too severe. Reading between the lines of the report, it would appear to have been drafted some not inconsiderable time since, and one cannot but wonder why the evident delay in seeking publicity should not have been persisted in still longer. Can it be that publication now is designed to distract attention and prevent us from concentrating, unduly as officialdom may think, upon the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill? It would not be the first time a red-herring policy has been adopted in desperation at a period of crisis. But the adoption of such a policy in this instance has the fatal defect that the report, as you point out, weakens the force of our contention when we argue that education and training are the best safeguards in the handling of poisons. Apart from this, it appears to me that time must have been spent by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in considering this report, which might have been spent to greater advantage in hastening up the preparation of the case to be presented.

The Badge Question

seems to have upset the equanimity of the Council at its last meeting (p. 722), and it is interesting to note that one member went so far as to say that the whole matter arose out of having a separate chairman for the Conference apart from the president of the Society, which created an intolerable situation! In reply to this someone might well have pointed out that the position existing was formally agreed upon at the time the Conference was taken over by the Society, and that it is usual to adhere to the terms of bargains arranged in such circumstances. Another way of explaining how difficulties may arise is that confusion is caused by having prominent at the Conference a president who is not chairman and does not preside. It was a mistake ever to arrange that the president of the Society should be the president of the Conference, since it might have been anticipated that difficulties would inevitably occur as a result. I may add that it does not necessarily follow that any person elected as president of the Society is competent to act as chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and that any attempt to force the issue in this respect should be deprecated as being likely to destroy the importance of the annual gathering in the public eye.

There is a large Number

of students and laymen who study chemistry in outline as an element of general culture and not as part of a technical or professional training. In the recently published enlarged and revised sixth edition of "Chemistry of Familiar Things" (J. B. Lippincott Co., 15s.), which for a layman is perhaps rather dear at the published price, for it is a layman's chemistry, some account is given of the more important discoveries and achievements in chemical science, more particularly their industrial applications. The writer offers the book for perusal by those who are interested in scientific matters, who desire an exposition and explanation of practical chemistry and some understanding of the chemical progress in recent years, and who wish some knowledge of a branch of science which is regarded by the average layman as a difficult and confusing study, but who usually admit that it must be absorbing and interesting to the chemist himself. Phases of the subject are here presented in non-technical language. Only sufficient elementary chemistry has been introduced in the opening chapters to enable the reader better to understand and appreciate the sequel. The book is illustrated by twenty-three plates and a frontispiece, and six figures in the text.

In the Chapter

on "Chemistry since the World War" brief paragraphs relate some of the outstanding recent applications of chemistry. It these were amplified the value of the book would be enhanced. The book is written for the point of view of the American reader, and as an instance of this the following may be quoted: . . . "the particular gas known as tear gas has been adopted by police authorities to put criminals, caught in the act, out of business temporarily." Concluding this chapter with reference to American research in the post-war period: ". . . the writer trusts it will convey the impression that we have made rapid strides in chemical research work since the war. At the conclusion of the war there was plenty of money available for research." An index is provided. The author is Mr. Samuel S. Sadtler, probably better known as the American editor of "Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis."



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Editorial Articles

Customs and Excise Report

Perhaps the most interesting feature to the drug trade of the recently issued annual report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, covering the year ended March 31, 1930 (Stationery Office, 3s.), is the table (reproduced below) which shows the steady increase in the number of licences issued to makers and vendors of stamped medicines. be observed that during the past five years the number has practically doubled; no other licence of a comparable class shows this ratio of increase:-

Year	England		Scotland		Total	
(Ended March 31)	No.	Net receipts	No.	Net receipts	No.	Net receipts
1925-26 1926-27	51,827 55,210 71,621 84,362 98,077	£ 12,957 13,797 17,900 21,078 24,511	4,384 4,522 4,808 5,619 7,526	1,096 1,131 1,202 1,404 1,880	56,211 59,732 76,429 89,981 105,603	£ 14,063 14,928 19,102 22,482 26,391

Table 76 (hydrocarbon oils) shows that 903,027,311 gallons was retained for home consumption, including benzol 1,092,075 gallons and turpentine 4,634,881 Receipts from Key Industry Duty are detailed: Optical glass, etc., yielded £213,775; scientific glassware and laboratory porcelain, £63,094; scientific instruments, £63,477; certain synthetic organic chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes, £248,842. Non-revenue preventive work performed by the Department included the prevention of the importation of shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from Japan and prepared opium, hashish, benzoyl morphine and other esters of morphine; the prevention of the irregular importation of synthetic dyestuffs and dangerous drugs. The report discloses a decrease in total revenue of over £4,500,000 compared with the preceding year. Various reasons are given, e.g., £5,700,000 drop by the repeal of duty on tea; £1,700,000 less on sugar due to the 1928 reduction in duty, which operated for a full year in 1929-30, and to increased supplies of home sugar. The largest increase occurred in tobacco, which showed a rise of £3,700,000. Dealing with spirit duties, the report states that the general decline in the consumption of spirits dating from 1919-20 continued in the year under review. It is suggested that the actual decline (835,000 gallons) was partly due to the mildness of the winter. Nondutiable spirits used under the Finance Act, 1902,

Section 8, in arts, manufactures and for scientific purposes show a large increase over 1928-29, the figures being: 1928-29 2,404,416 proof gallons and 1929-30 4,888,277 proof gallons. The report gives a list of principal uses for which duty-free spirits have been authorised. The issue of spirits for the manufacture of methylated spirits also shows a slight increase from 10,287,726 proof gallons in 1928-29 to 11,176,347 proof gallons in 1929-30. From a table giving the quantities of industrial methylated spirits employed we select the following of interest to the drug trade:—

	Quantity used		
Use	Year ende	d Mareh 31	
	1929	1930	
	Bulk	Bulk	
Manufactures:—	gallons	gallons	
Celluloid, xylonite and similar substances	117,476	118,615	
Rubber	32,180	48,296	
Aniline and other dyes—solids	74,061	68,195	
Aniline and other dyes—solutions	13,448	56,169	
Inks	28,412	24,577	
Soap	198,046	171,182	
Hair washes	112,998	129,937	
Cattle medicines	3,223	6,462	
Plant washes, insecticides and sheep dips	9,190	3,809	
Ether	208,092	157,465	
Crude acetie and other esters for industrial	200,032	231,400	
purposes (for sale)	91,483	98,366	
Chloneform	380	614	
The board of the second the second the	6 506	6,361	
	6,506 84,932		
	101 409	85,602	
	101,408	111,487	
Embrocations, liniments and lotions	52,130 21,715	60,864	
Surgical dressings	21,715	23,401	
Capsules and other medicinal appliances	3,063 9,400	5,178	
Disinlectants	9,400	9,659 69,365	
Collodion	52,345	69,365	
Photographic plates and papers, and other			
photographie purposes	67,338	75,396	
Other purposes:-			
Hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries	128,743	143,748	
Analytical and scientific purposes in the			
- laboratories of analysts, works chemists,			
_ etc	18,164	20,123	
Educational and scientific purposes in		-	
colleges and sehools	7,470	8,812	
Preservation of specimens in museums		· ·	
and hospitals	5,817	6,207	
Use in dispensing on doctors', dentists', or	· 1		
veterinary surgeons' orders or pre-			
scriptions under No. 10 of the Methy-			
lated Spirits Regulations, 1925	3,579	3,625	
Miscellaneous uses	29,325	22,028	
		,020	

Excessive Linseed Supplies

The sharp downward trend of values in the premier oilseed and the by-products, such as linseed oil and oil cakes, during the past two months or so was not only due to the continued depression in most commodities, but more particularly to indications of prospective superabundant supplies in the new season, chiefly in consequence of the huge acreage sown in the River Plate. Allusion was already made to this important new factor when commenting on the linseed-oil outlook on September 27 last (C. & D., pp. 403-4). It was then stated that the sowings had been increased to about 8,500,000 acres or 1,135,000 acres more than in the previous season, when on account of seriously adverse weather conditions, only about 5,300,000 acres were actually harvested, resulting in a yield of 1,397,000 tons, or substantially below the normal. More recent reports about the progress of the new crop are considered exceedingly favourable, with estimates of the Argentine yield placed at between about 2,000,000 to 2,250,000 tons; and the crop thus promises to reach a new high record. This has been the chief dominant factor in the world markets, inasmuch as there still remains a considerable unshipped surplus of the last Argentine crop which was placed lately at, roughly, 160,000 tons; and, in addition, India has still more seed to spare. so that with the total quantities now affoat to European ports of close on 100,000 tons, there is much

more than enough to meet all crushers' requirements before the beginning of the new year, when new Argentine seed should already become available for shipment. The existence of the present surplus is not surprising, on account of the much reduced takings by European crushers from the River Plate this year to the extent of almost 250,000 tons, compared with last year, while the shipments to North American ports at the same time have been about cut in half, in consequence of the much better American and Canadian crops, which together yielded about 245,000 tons more than last year, with a total of fully 715,000 tons. turn of the United States crop amounting to 605,000 tons, although well under original estimates, compares with 421,000 tons last year, and proved an important factor in curtailing importations by that country, apart from reduced needs incidental to the industrial crisis. The partial failure of the last Argentine crop and the severe slump in the price of wheat obviously afforded American farmers particular inducement to enlarge their acreage under linseed, inasmuch as there is a heavy duty on imports of foreign linseed. This year's United States crop yield at 605,000 tons by no means constitutes a new record, while the largest crop ever secured was in 1924, with a total of nearly 1,000,000 tons. Prices both for seed and linseed oil are exceedingly low, having fluctuated downwards persistently in the course of the year to well into pre-war levels; and spot Argentine seed, which has been latterly a little more firmly held at about fro 5s. a ton, commands a premium of less than fix a ton on the terms current for near shipment or new crop. Crushers, of course, are deferring their purchases as long as possible, although there has been a more active demand attracted lately for new crop at about £9 7s. 6d., which is, indeed, a very low figure and denotes a decline of approximately £4 per ton, compared with two months ago. Linseed oil on the spot touched quite recently £25 10s. ex mill naked, but firmed up to £27, while quotations covering January-April fluctuated down to £21, and May-August down to £20. In 1914, at the beginning of the war, the August average price of London spot oil was £26 10s. Given a recovery in general trade, current low prices will probably stimulate consumption to a considerable extent. The fact may be recalled that the extreme highest point touched in October last year was about £47, and then commanded a particularly heavy premium on account of the fear of acute scarcity. The market shows some resistance at the present level, while fluctuations in the course of this month have been very moderate, and prices are now much the same as they were at the end of October. New speculative interest is being attracted, and forward sellers are more reserved, due to the belief that bearish factors relating to future supplies of seed have been already freely discounted. Home imports of the latter for the current year will probably be the smallest seen since 1917, when they were only 182,442 tons, while the figures for the ten months to the end of October amount to only 166,722 tons, which shows a deficit of nearly 96,000 tons, and 130,744 tons respectively, compared with the same period in the two preceding years. Obviously this country has been, on the other hand, importing Continental oil at a much higher rate than ever before, which is very unsatisfactory, and emphasises the handicap of British crushers through foreign competition. This year to October 31 U.K. imports of oil mounted up to 38,878 tons (the equivalent of which in seed amounts to fully 128,000 tons), comparing with 23,149 tons and 18,892 tons for the corresponding figures for 1929 and 1928 respectively. Until 1925 our imports of oil were quite negligible, but since then have rapidly increased, which is evidently due to operations by Continental crushers being carried on at a lower cost than on this side.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE second evening meeting of the present winter session was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on December 9, Mr. A. R. Melhuish (president) in the chair. There was a good attendance, and among those present were:—Mrs. Freke, Miss Dennis Hayes, Professor Greenish, Professor Small (Belfast), Dr. J. H. Burn, Dr. Haas, Dr. Linnell. Dr. Stanley White, Mr. G. R. Boyes and Mrs. Boyes, Messrs. E. T. Brewis, H. Deane, W. B. Falding, R. Fcuracre, J. H. Franklin (Manchester), A. H. Jenkin, J. Keall, H. J. Kluge, C. A. Noble, P. A. W. Self, H. Skinner, T. E. Wallis, and the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead).

The President said he had pleasure in introducing

Professor D. M. S. Watson (Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London), who was going to tell them about endocrine organs, a subject of great interest. Both here and outside varying opinions were held about the functions of these glands, and to-night they would be delighted to hear much that would be of great use to those of them in practice. He called upon Professor Watson to deliver a lecture en

Endocrine Organs

[ABSTRACT]

The extreme complexity of the structure of all the higher animals renders it obvious that seme mechanism must be present for the control of the activities of all their constituent parts, the organs into which their bodies are divided and between which their various functions are shared. The nervous system is clearly that which exercises a supreme control, and for long it was believed that it alone was responsible for all the co-ordination of functions which is necessary in order that any animal may live. But the common experience of pharmacologists that certain drugs, such as strychnine, nicotine, atropine and pilocarpine, had specific yet widespread effects might have suggested an alternative mode of regulation by definite chemical substances carried in the blood stream and thus brought to all parts of an animal's body.

Physiologists had long suspected the presence of such a mechanism, but the first direct and uncontrovertible evidence of its occurrence was given by Bayliss and Starling in 1902. These physiologists showed that the stimulus which causes the secretion of the digestive juice of the pancreas when food passes from the stomach to the small intestine is due to the formation of a substance called by them secretin, which is made by the wall of the intestine whenever it is brought into contact with acid, passes thence into the blood, and is thus conveyed to the pancreas, which by it is immediately caused to secrete. This substance secretin has definite proportions, which suggest that it is chemically fairly simple and it is produced under the same conditions by all vertebrate animals. Thus secretin from fish will artivetebrate animals. Thus secretin from fish will activate the pancreas of a dog. Secretin was thus the first known of the hormones, and is a most characteristic member of this class of bodies. It is uniform in its nature through animals of different kinds. It has a specific action, it is relatively simple, and it is produced by the activity of one definite organ and reacts with creaters. with another.

HORMONES

During the past twenty-eight years an immense amount of work has been carried out on hormones, some good, much bad, and they have become part of every pharmacopeeia. Physiologists and zoologists have shown that many regulative processes which might have been assumed to depend directly on the nervous system are really carried out through the agency of one or more hormones. These bodies control not only such specific wants as the secretion of pancreatic juice, but the

activity of the vascular system and general metabolism. They play a paramount part in the control of the whole process by which an egg develops into an adult animal, and they are responsible for the secondary differences

between animals of different sexes.

It is thus natural to expect that these hormones should be made in special organs under the control of the nervous system. In fact, we find that the most important factory of hormones in the whole animal, the pituitary body, is a complex organ, made in part from the floor of the brain and in part from the external skin of the embryo. But few men can have expected to find that the pituitary body is responsible for the production not only of one or two hormones, but of some nine or ten. This great series will produce most varied effects which do not appear to have any functional relation to one another. For example, the posterior pituitary produces substances which when injected into suitable animals cause a rise of blood pressure in mammals and a fall in ducks, a contraction of the muscle coat of the mammalian uterus and the darkening of the colour of the skin of a frog or a fish. The other half of the structure will yield extracts which cause a tadpole to metamorphose into a frog, will promote growth, increase the flow of urine, cause the formation of another hormone, cestrin, by the ovary, which is itself responsible for the initiation of the sexual cycle in female mammals, and still another hormone which also acting on the ovary produces lutiniation and maintains pregnancy.

In contrast to the pituitary the thyroid produces only a single substance thyroxine, which has been made artificially by Harrington, which has a distinct influence on the metabolism of a mammal and will perhaps as a special case of this effect bring about prompt metamorphosis of an aquatic amphibian larva to the adult terrestrial form. The thyroid is unique amongst endocrine organs, in that it stores within its own substance a relatively very large amount of its active principle, and it is thus the easiest of all such

glands from which to get active extracts.

Making of Extracts

The making of extracts from other glands is difficult. It is necessary that the gland be removed within a few minutes of death, because diffusion of hormones may take place very rapidly and substances of the nature of histamine and choline may soon be formed in them. Once removed, the gland must be frozen and kept at a low temperature until it can be treated. The exact nature of the extracting liquid is of great importance. Some hormones are only soluble in acids, others only in alkaline media, and the exact hydrogen-ion concentration may have to be carefully controlled. Finally, in such glands as the pituitary or ovary it may be necessary to separate different hormones, first by an accurate dissection of the gland and then by appropriate chemical treatment or even by such physical means as dialysis or microfiltration. And when all these precautions have been taken the activity of the extract must be tested by a method of biological assay, a process which may involve difficult physiological or zoological technique. Discussion

The President said he was sure they had heard an extremely interesting lecture from a master-mind on the subject. He had told them things that twenty-five years ago would not have been dreamt of. The Society had been interested for some years in the subject about which they had just heard. He called upon Dr. J. H. Burn to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Dr. Burn said he had listened with great interest to the lecture. It was a marvellous feat to have covered

so large a field so clearly as had been done. The question which particularly interested him was the hormones in the pituitary body. Work on the anterior lobe was so new that it was impossible to say what would ultimately be found there. He had great pleasure in pro-

posing a vote of thanks.

Dr. Haas, in seconding, said opinions differed as to whether zoology should be included in the training of the pharmacist. The pharmacist was expected by the public to be like a "walking dictionary." Pharmacists were, he was sure, extremely well informed. They could congratulate themselves on being privileged to listen to the lecture, as they had heard the whole subject in a nutshell. He would like to compare Professor Watson to the posterior lobe, in that he did so many different things in so efficient a manner.

Professor Warson, in reply, thanked his audience for

their attention and acknowledgment.

Branch Meetings

Croydon.—A meeting of the Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Croydon Pharmacists' Association was held on November 21, Mr. R. Rickeard (chairman of the Branch) presiding. There was a good attendance. Mr. Hugh Edwards, a former Member of Parliament, and a colleague of the late Sir William Glyn-Jones, delivered an address on The Humour and Pathos of Parliament. Mr. Edwards gove his audience an interesting and illuminating description of the experiences of a Member of Parliament, and provided them with an inside view of the machinery of Parliamentary government and of a member's privileges and handicaps. At the conclusion of his address, a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. McBryde was passed with acclamation.

Derby.—A meeting of the Derby and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 12. There was a good attendance. Mr. W. Deacon (member of the Society's Council) delivered a lecture on X-Rays—Their Mystery and Use. The lecturer traced the history of the x-rays from the discovery by Röntgen down to the present day. Lantern slides were used to illustrate the lecture. The chairman (Mr. S. Taylor) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation.

Exeter.—The annual meeting of the Exeter and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 19, Mr. J. W. Lake presiding. Mr. W. W. Pine (treasurer) presented the accounts, and Mr. F. Southerden (secretary) a very satisfactory report. The accounts and report were approved, and the following efficers were re-elected:—President, Mr. J. W. Lake; Vice-President, Mr. I. R. Phillips (Axminster); Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Pine; Auditor, Mr. F. G. W. Hodge (Exeter); Secretary, Mr. F. Southerden; Social Secretary, Mr. A. C. Milton (Exeter). The Committee were also re-elected. Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, in the course of an address, said that the greatest possible concern ought to be shown by chemists at what was likely to happen if the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill were to go forward in its present form. He was of opinion that the Bill, as it now stood, could not be regarded as one which chemists could contemplate with any degree of satisfaction. It was incumbent upon the State that demands a high standard of efficiency to give to the pharmacists of to-day a quid pro quo. He was inclined to think that they would do much more by negotiations than by fighting the proposed Bill, provided they obtained a measure of agreement among themselves as represented by the Council, who were in consultation with all the other interests in pharmacy. The membership of the Society, he said, was not so large as it ought to be. He did not object to the payment for registration of business premises, provided it was fair and reasonable. Provision was also made for the protection of titles and for the clearing up of what was known as the "widow's clause," which would be a distinct advantage. Persons to be permitted to sell poisons were to be known as "authorised sellers of poison."

As chemists and druggists they objected to that title and wanted something different. His opinion was that they should press for the provision of the 1908 Act to remain in force so far as the sale of agricultural and horticultural preparations was concerned, and that there should be a tightening up of the regulations. Mr. W. R. B. Arnold (Exeter) thought that it was incumbent upon those who were opposed to the Bill to impress upon every pharmacist that it was his duty to join the Society forthwith. Mr. M. T. Foster (Cullompton) insociety forthwith. Mr. M. I. Poster (Cultompton) inquired when the time would be opportune for the local societies to approach members of Parliament. Mr. G. A. Clarke (Torquay) considered the Bill was an attempt to tie more red tape around the necks of pharmacists. Mr. Rowsell said that he did not think that the Home Secretary would ignore the recommendations of the Poisons Board. Mr. F. March (Torquay) contended that the position of the pharmacist in the eyes of the State was entirely unsatisfactory. Mr. Wippell Gadd (Exeter) submitted the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the Exeter and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is of opinion that the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, as drafted, is unacceptable, and calls upon the Council of the Society to use every possible endeavour to obtain amendments of it, particularly with regard to the parts thereof which deal with the registration of pharmacists and the scheduling and sale of poisons." Mr. W. E. Hollows (Exmouth), seconding, said that the Bill as it stood was a dangerous Bill, and if Part II was allowed to go through it would be nothing less than a calamity. Mr. March was not in agreement with Mr. Gadd in his condemnation of Part I, and suggested deletion of the words "registration of pharmacists." Mr. Gadd agreed, and the resolution, as amended, was carried unanimously.

Swansea.—A meeting of the Swansea, Neath and Port Talbot Branch was held recently at Swansea. Mr. E. Saville Peck (member of the Society's Council) outlined the various clauses in the suggested draft Bill appended to the report of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. He emphasised the point that the Bill as it stands is unsatisfactory and unacceptable. He considered it inopportune to try to introduce a new Bill, but advocated a united effort to endeavour to secure amendments that would be acceptable. Part I of the Bill contained much that may be found useful. Mr. Peck regretted that in the draft Bill no effort had been made to define the business of a chemist and druggist, and advocated the registration of the dispensing of medical prescriptions and the restriction of such dispensing, in shops and institutions, to pharmacists. He hoped steps would be taken to ensure that the sale or supply of patent pre-parations other than poisons (as on the Continent) be reserved to pharmacists; that unqualified persons be prohibited from using misleading titles; and that, if chemists' shops are inspected, they should be inspected by pharmacists under the control of the Society. He urged his audience to assist the Council in securing these amendments in the draft Bill by agreement before the Bill came into Parliament. If they succeeded, the position and status of the registered pharmacist would be increased. Mr. Peck next touched upon the educational policy of the Society, and urged the necessity for adequate training during apprenticeship, a satisfac-tory standard of preliminary education and a thorough training at approved schools. Several questions were asked by members present, and the possibility of Swansea College being recognised for Part II of the Qualifying examination in the future was discussed. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Henderson (Llanelly).

Watford.—A meeting of the Watford and St. Albans Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 26, Mr. R. C. Tween in the chair. The chairman introduced Mr. F. G. Wells (a member of the Society's Council), who gave a lucid explanation of the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, reviewing the various sections in detail. A discussion followed, and a resolution was passed referring to the retailing of poisons under Part II of the Bill. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wells for his address.

Odours: Sweet and Sour

By H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., A.I.C.

T is well known to perfume chemists, though not generally realised, that many substances which possess unpleasant or even foul odours in the pure state develop a pleasing fragrance when sufficiently diluted. Leaving aside, however, substances whose odours are merely coarse, there are some which smell distinctly foul. Civet is a good example. This material, a glandular secretion of certain animals belonging to the Viverrida, especially the African civet cat Civettictus civetta, has a highly repulsive odour of the fæcal type. Nevertheless, on extreme dilution it develops a floral fragrance and constitutes a very important raw material for the confection of delicious and lasting perfumes. Skatol, again, exhibits the same peculiarity. This is one of the chief odorous constituents of human fæces, and no more need be said concerning the smell of the pure substance, though it is less repulsive than that of civet. On extreme dilution, however, the odour becomes agreeable and the substance, synthetically prepared, has some useful applications in modern perfumery, though it is not widely employed. Other instances could be quoted, of which those provided by the straight-chain, aliphatic aldehydes containing six or more carbon atoms are of particular interest. These have unpleasant fatty odours, with, however, certain floral suggestions. On account of their great utility, they are finding increasing employment in modern perfumery. In particular, the aldehydes C6 (caproic), C7 (oenanthylic), C8 (caprylic) and C10 (capric) have odours in which a note recalling the smell of human sweat makes itself apparent; and, it is interesting to note, the acids corresponding to the first, third and last of these aldehydes have actually been detected as constituents of perspiration. As the behaviour of dogs indicates, everywody possesses an individual odour. This may be indistinguishable by the human nose. It is possible, however, for this individual odour to modify slightly but perceptibly the fragrance of a delicate handkerchief perfume. It is on the basis of this possibility that the claim is made for certain perfumes that they give an "individual" note. Unfortunately cases too frequently occur in which perspiration is either excessive (hyperidrosis) or especially pungent and foul in odour (bromidrosis). It is no doubt the frequency of these two troubles, often combined, which has encouraged the practice of women of depilating or shaving the armpits. Hyperidrosis and bromidrosis are due to a variety of causes, which usually call for diagnosis and treatment by a physician. Where, however, the condition is not severe, something can be done to minimise it by local treatment, and chemists are often asked for lotions for this purpose. Perspiration may be limited by the application of

astringents, such as dilute alcohol (eau de Cologne), alum or distilled extract of witch hazel. Two formulas for mild astringents of pleasing odour and colour are:—

Distilled extract of witch hazel 34 parts
Rose water, undiluted ... 33 parts
Orange-flower water, undiluted 37 parts
Carmoisine, foodstuff quality ... a trace to tint

Alum, purified 0.5 to 1.5
Glycerin 2.5
Rose water, undiluted ... to 100
Carmoisine, foodstuff quality ... a trace to tint

Strong perfumes are often lavishly used in the attempt to cover the odour of pungent perspiration, the practice being one especially employed by members of backward races. It must be strongly condemned, since it is never successful, the resulting odour being, if anything, worse than that of the sweat itself. A more sensible plan is to compound the perfume with a powerful antiseptic which will inhibit the activity of the bacteria responsible for the decomposition of the sweat. Salicylic acid is sometimes used in the form of a cream or otherwise; but there are objections to the employment for the purpose of this powerful keratolytic. Formaldehyde offers itself as a preferable material, provided it is sufficiently diluted to avoid irritation. Formaldehyde and benzoin make a very nice combination, and the following formula may be employed:—

Formaldehyde solution, B.P. ... 1.0 parts
Patchouli oil 0.025 parts
Tincture of benzoin, 10 per cent. 2.5 parts
Rose water, undiluted ... to 100 parts

This should be compounded by dissolving the patchouli oil in the tincture of benzoin, and slowly adding this, with stirring, to the rose water and formalde hyde previously mixed. The milky product is of agreeable appearance and odour, and does not err on the side of being too strong. The proportion of patchouli oil may be slightly increased if desired. A stronger preparation of a similar character, in which the benzoin is omitted, based on a formula published by Cerbelaud, may be prepared as follows:—

Formaldehyde solution, B.P. ... 20 parts Rose water undiluted 80 parts Patchouli oil 0.02 parts

Mix, shake well and filter.

This, used in the proportion of a dessertspoonful to a quart of warm water, is intended for use as an antiseptic, deodorant and perfumed wash for douching the vagina and bathing the adjacent parts.

Czechoslovak Chemical Trade

The report of the Union of Chemical Manufacturers in Czechoslovakia states that following the steady upward economic trend throughout 1927 and 1928, the year 1929 produced in Czechoslovakia, as in most other European countries, a retrograde movement which was particularly emphasised from July onwards. As the chemical industry proper provides raw materials for most other branches, the general economic trend was reflected in the development of chemical sales. These showed a decided downward tendency in the second half of the year. Some branches of industry, such as the glass, cellulose, iron and metal-working branches proved able to make good to some extent in increased exports the ground they lost in the home market, and in these cases purchases of chemicals were fairly well maintained.

though even here they were below the level of preceding years. On the other hand, there was a decided regression in chemical purchases for the textile and leather trades. In order to counteract these circumstances to some extent at least, chemical manufacturers had to take up the output of various species of chemicals hitherto imported. Hand in hand with failing markets went a drop in prices and a deterioration of conditions of payment. The conditions in respect of artificial fertilisers were particularly unsatisfactory. The chemical industry in Czechoslovakia comprises altogether some 670 establishments and gives employment to upwards of 45,000 workers. About 80 per cent. of the total output is exported. The value of the exports, inclusive of by-products, is over 200 million crowns per annum, while imports amount to over 400 millions.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, The Chemist and Druggist," 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2."

Report on the November Analytical Exercise

The powder distributed to students on November 11 contained one part by weight of manganous sulphate, eight parts of calcium sulphate, and one part of anhydrous sodium sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Mn	 		 2.5
Ca	 		 18.6
Na	 •••	,	 3.2
SO_4	 		 55.7
H_2O	 		 20.0
			T00.0

There were also present, as impurities, distinct traces of carbonate and faint traces of iron, potassium and chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to forty-eight students and thirty-eight reports were returned for examination. The failures in the detection of the metallic radicals were:—Manganese, 14; calcium, 8; sodium, 7. The sulphuric acid radical was missed by only a single student. No fewer than twenty-two failed to report the moderately conspicuous evolution of water when the powder was gently heated in a dry tube.

A feature in connection with an unusually large proportion of the reports received upon this analysis is the insufficiency of the preliminary tests applied, and in a few extreme cases the entire absence of any account of such tests. Since the preliminary testing is frequently of great value in furnishing early information which may serve as a guide to the best method of subsequent procedure, besides giving positive evidence of the presence of various constituents, its omission can only be regarded as a serious deficiency in an analysis. Had the usual dry-way tests been applied to the powder in the present analysis by all students, it is unlikely that there would have been any—certainly there could not have been many—failures to detect the manganese, since the powder yielded the characteristic colour reactions in the borax bead, and on fusion with sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate. The borax bead test was probably omitted by some students on the incorrect assumption that it cannot give colour reactions with colourless substances.

It is desirable that students should fully appreciate the purpose which any operation that they perform in chemical analysis is intended to serve, and should not spend time unnecessarily in carrying out an operation in a case where, from the nature of things, it is not required. This observation applies in this analysis in connection with the examination of the ammonium sulphide precipitate. Since this precipitate did not contain nickel or cobalt sulphide, it dissolved readily in dilute hydrochloric acid and the liberated hydrogen sulphide could be driven away completely from the resulting solution by boiling for a short time. When this had been done, time was merely wasted in adding, as a number of students did, potassium chlorate and then boiling until the odour of chlorine was no longer recognisable, since the hydrogen sulphide—the only oxidisable substance concerned, except possibly a minute trace of sulphur—had already been expelled. The employment of potassium chlorate in conjunction with hydrochloric acid in order to secure the decomposition of nickel or cobalt sulphide is an entirely different matter.

Incorrect conclusions are liable to be arrived at concerning the presence or absence of potassium when the evidence obtained by applying the flame test to an original substance is alone taken into consideration. When the flame test seems to suggest potassium, careful examination should always be made to confirm

it at the proper stage, that is, in the filtrate from the barium-group precipitate, care being observed to accumulate into small volume of liquid any potassium salt that may be present before applying the flame test or a test by means of a special reagent. It was only by such procedure that the trace of potassium could be recognised with certainty in this analysis.

PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Margaret}}$ W. Niven, 87 Gray Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:

ARTHUR W. Bull, 53 Priory Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book or books they select.

Marks Awarded for Analyses 1. Correspondents who have not passed in

Chemistry: —			•		
Margaret W. Niven		Kudos			74
A. W. Bull (second	98	T. C. C.	• • •		
prize) (second	96	Tryer	• • •	• • •	
L. Cowell	90	Koran Mingo	• • •	• • •	* .
Gaston Bonnier	89	Pekay		•••	,
Gower Galena	89	Roygbiy		•••	•
CII	87 86	Agricola			69
A. O. P	27	Prof. P.	***		69
Norvic	75	Acriflavine			64
Verdad	75	Horris			63
Hopeful	74	Agaricus			49

2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry or who have not indicated that they have not passed:-Optico ... Paddy 97 ... 66 Condenser Quaere ... Mist 91 ... 66 $Mn O_2...$... 91 . . . Mist W. J. P. M. 65 Teragram ... 91 63 Jap A. F. Mattock ... W. A. Broad 77 ... 76 46 Nil Desperandum ... 45 Gentian 74 Afterthought ... P. H. D. . . .

*** We shall be glad to be informed if any of our correspondents have been incorrectly included in List 2 above. In several instances the information required to ensure correct classification was not given.

(To be continued.)

CINCHONA IN THE PHILIPPINES.—According to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippine Islands, cinchona for the use of the Government Bureau of Health is being cultivated in the Philippines. Should this experiment prove successful and profitable, the Bureau of Forestry will be glad to cooperate with any private entity.

Bahama Sponges.—Sponge culture continues to progress favourably in Bahamas. Recent reports point to there being about 30,000 plants set out in The Ferry and immediate neighbourhood. An important development of the local industry is the starting of sponge culture at Andros. As a result of the hurricane, sponges growing in shallow water were uprooted and destroyed, but in deep waters very little damage was done. A series of hurricanes during recent years has, however, depleted the sponging fleet. Most of the Bahamian sponges are marketed in Europe by the Greek community in Nassau.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Gloucestershire.—A report presented recently to the Gloucestershire Insurance Committee states that during 1929 thirty-five samples of drugs and appliances were taken for analysis, and of these thirty were found to be satisfactory. Chemists were cautioned in three cases and fined £1 each in two cases.

Isle of Wight.—At a meeting of the Isle of Wight County Insurance Committee held recently, the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported having informed the Ministry of Health that it seemed to be the custom for chemists to dispense quinine bisulphate tablets when quinine sulphate tablets were ordered. The average weight of quinine calculated as quinine sulphate in each of the tablets in a particular sample was 1.63 gr., whereas each tablet should have contained the equivalent of 2 gr. The Minister regretted being unable to express any opinion; he could not accept the suggestion of the Committee that he should lay down standards for the guidance of committees in considering cases of inaccurate dispensing. After discussion it was decided that the chemists should be informed that the kind of tablets ordered should be supplied. An amendment that the Ministry of Health be requested to impose a fine of £1 on the firm in question was lost.

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, held in December, the following particulars were supplied by the checking supervisor:—

Articles disallowed during August and September numbered twenty-six, and included four brushes and other articles such as eye shades, elastic finger stalls, nasal douches, Burney Yeo inhaler, funnel tubing, trusses and Thermogene.

Rotherham.—At the recent annual meeting of the Rotherham Borough Insurance Committee, it was reported that during the year twelve tests had been taken of drugs and appliances. In all but one case no further action was necessary. This case, an excess of 11 per cent. in one ingredient, was referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, and the chemist concerned was warned. Chemists' accounts for the first nine months of 1930 amounted to £3.062 2s. against £2,500 17s. 11d. for the same period of 1929.

Smethwick.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on December 2, the following data relating to prescribing during the quarter ended September 30, 1930, were received:—Total number of prescriptions issued, 32,322; average cost of ingredients per prescription, 3.5d.; average cost of dispensing fee per prescription, 4.3d.; average number of prescriptions per insured person, 0.9; average cost per insured person for quarter, 7.1d. Two applications were received for payment in respect of special appliances supplied to insured persons at the Cripples Hospital, Birmingham. After careful consideration the Subcommittee decided that the special appliances did not, in these particular cases, come within the category of "splints," and that the Committee are therefore precluded from making payment in respect of them.

Warwickshire.—The County Pharmaceutical Committee met at Leamington recently. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Panel Committee as to the unsuitability of the local water for lotions containing lead solution. The Pharmaceutical Scrvice Subcommittee reported that five cases of incorrect dispensing had been considered and dealt with as follow:—(I) Short weight wool; ordered that re-

mainder of consignment be returned to manufacturer. (2) Excess of quinine in mist, ferri et quinin., in view of analyst's letter, drawing attention to the likelihood of quinine losing water of crystallisation almost to the extent of the error, a caution only was administered. (3) Considerable excess in similar mixture both in the quinine and the iron constituent; the dispenser was reprimanded and, as he acknowledged using the strong solution of iron, recommended to discontinue doing so and keep the solution diluted in future. (4) and (5) similar to (1). The report on prescribing was satisfactory; the figures submitted showed a marked reduction. The report of the Central Checking Burcau revealed a considerable error in the pricing of an expensive drug, and the secretary was instructed to see that the error was adjusted.

Association Meetings

Edinburgh.—The opening meeting of the session of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association took place on November 25 in the form of a discussion or symposium. The first matter discussed was Unstamped Proprietaries, introduced by the president, Mr. James Adamson. The anomalous position at the present time was emphasised. The requirement for publication of the complete formula was state Medical Service, introduced by Mr. J. B. Mitchell, who referred to the form of state medical service under the National Health Insurance Acts and the proposed extension to dependants. The development of public Health Service under the Local Government (Scotlaud) Act also raised questions of vital importance as affecting retail pharmacists. It was suggested that all modern schemes of medical service showed a tendency in the direction of nationalisation of medical practice which might involve nationalisation of the practice of pharmacy. It was important to secure that whatever developments took place in regard to medical service the position of those who had conformed to the State requirements as qualified pharmacists would obtain recognition and adequate remuneration for the State service which they had qualified themselves to render. The next matter discussed was Bonus Offers, introduced by Mr. John M. Chalmers. It was suggested that retail pharmacists should avoid arrangements of this kind. It was intimated that the annual Burns dinner of the Association had been arranged for January 28.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held on December 4, when Mr. W. Deacon (member of the Society's Council) gave a lecture on X-Rays: Their History and Use. There was a good attendance of members of the Association, members of the local Branch, and friends from surrounding districts. Mr. E. Stabler (president), in his opening remarks, said they were honoured and pleased to have Mr. Deacon visiting Manchester. Mr. Deacon said he was very pleased to have an opportunity of addressing such an excellent gathering. After the lecture, which was well illustrated, questions were asked. Mr. E. H. Simmons proposed, and Mr. J. Grier seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Deacon, which was carried with acclamation.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on December 3, Mr. C. W Hobson (president) in the chair. Dr. D. Cuthbert Barron gave a lecture on Progress in the Nineteenth Century; With Special Reference to the Healing Art. Dr. Barron dealt in detail with medicine and surgery. He thought there would arrive a time when surgery and medicine would be less resorted to, through the education of the public and methods of prevention. Mr. Anteliffe, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Barron for his address, thought that medicine had not advanced so quickly as one would have liked. In reply, Dr. Barron agreed that the B.P. was obsolete and that the medical man had to resort to other publications.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred In garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed olls, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28, Essex Street, W.C.2, December 11

Business keeps at a hand-to-mouth character, and although the prices of many articles continue to fall, they will now require careful watching, as most of the consumers' stocks must be very low, and will require replenishing. If any sustained demand takes place it will soon become apparent that not much importing has been done lately, and prompt delivery of many articles will be difficult to obtain. Japanese camphor flowers are in good demand, and stocks appear to be cleared as soon as landed. Cassia fistula is scarce on the spot. Zanzibar cloves are lower. Menthol is irregular and inclined to go lower owing to lack of demand. Pepper is quiet and unchanged. Pimento is slowly declining in price. Shellac is lower. In pharmaceutical chemicals a very moderate volume of business continues to be transacted, and there is severe competition. Citric acid is slightly easier, while tartaric acid is a shade better. Industrial chemicals continue inactive in most directions; the tone is generally steady.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Geranium oil (Alg. c.i.f.) Orange oil (Jam.) Saffron	Bergamot oil Tartaric acid	Antimony Citric acid Geranium oil (Bourbon, c.i.f.) Linseed oil Pepper, Rape oil Turpentine Wormseed oil (c.i.f.)	Carnauba wax Gingergrass oil Lemon oil (Calif.) Menthol Palm oils Palmarosa oil Resun Shellac Star anise oil

Crude Drugs, etc.

Antimony.—Business in Chinese regulus has been quiet ANTIMONY.—Business in Chinese regulus has been quiet and the tendency was slightly easier, with sellers quoting about £25 10s, per ton delivered ex-warehouse. Terms for shipment are £23 5s. c.i.f. Chinese crude is nominally £21 10s. English high-grade regulus ranges from £45 10s. to £46, and other brands are obtainable down to about £36. Chinese white oxide is offered at £30 10s. to £31 on the spot, and English ranges upward of £42.

ARECA.—A parcel has arrived slightly wormy and is offering at from 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Fairly good quality is offered c.i.f. Hamburg at from 33s. 6d. to 32s. 6d., according to quantity.

Belladdonna.—Root is neglected at from 54s. to 55s. per cwt. on the spot. Leaves are quoted at from 55s. to 57s. 6d.

spot.

BISMUTH.—The Syndicate's price remains at 5s, per lb. for at least five-cwt. lots. U.K. imports for last year were 42.199 lb., against 36,647 lb. for 1928 and 163,290 lb. for 1927. There have been no imports of metal from Bolivia since 1927, and the supplies accounted for came from Germany, Belgium and Spain.

CADMIUM.—There has not been much demand, although a little more interest has been shown by consumers, who are presumably poorly provided. Current quotations stand at 1s, 9d, to 1s, 10d, per 1b., according to quantity.

Camphon (Refined).—Japanese is quiet except the flowers.

which are in good demand, and stocks appear to be cleared as soon as landed. Quotations are: spot, slabs, 2s. 3½d.; flowers, 2s. 4d.; ½oz. tablets 2s. 9d.; to arrive, c.i.f., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 1d. and 2s. 7d. respectively.

CASSIA FISTULA is scarce on the spot and is quoted at 22s. 6d. for fair West Indian. Java pods are offered from the Continent at 20s. c.i.f.
CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction held on December 3, 1,416 packages (493 bales and 923 cases) offered,

weighing 49,438 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 1,143 kilos quinine sulphate. Of this quantity, 42 bales and 517 cases, weighing 19,284 kilos, with a quinine content of 440 kilos, sold at from 55c. to 62c. per half-kilo. The next auction will be held on January 7.

auction will be held on January 7.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are lower on the spot at 1s. 22d. per 1b.; affoat are quoted at 1s. 1d. Sales of October-December shipment have been made at 1s. 02d. c.i.f. Sellers of December-January shipment quote 1s. 02d. c.i.f. Madagascar on the spot are 1s. 12d. per 1b., and affoat are quoted at 112d. per 1b. c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended December 6 have amounted to 25 and the deliveries to 151, leaving a stock of 369, against 588 in 1929 and 2,455 bales in 1928. From January 1 to December 6 the landings of Zanzibar have been 6,735, against 8,103 in 1929, and the deliveries have been 6,363, against 9,622 in 1929. The landings of Madagascar for the week ended December 6 were nul and the deliveries 132, leaving a stock of 784, against 14 in 1929 and 2,955 bales in 1928. The landings of Madagascar this year to date have been 5,745, against 848 in 1929, and the deliveries 4,974, against 3,379 in 1929.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market quiet and prices unchanged from last week: Spot, fine, medium and coarse, 24s. 9d.; shipment, January-February, 23s. 6d. c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL continues steady, with a better demand all round. Quotations remain unchanged from 96s. to 97s. 6d. according to brand, for finest Lofoten non-freezing steam-refined medicinal. Exports from January 1 to November 22 amount to 81,491 barrels, against 105,940 barrels for the corresponding period of 1929.

COLOCYNIH.—Fruit (apples) is dearer by about 2d. per lb., and for usual good white apples 7½d. to 8d. c.i.f. is quoted ex Hamburg. Stock here is now more limited, and 9d. to 9½d. is asked for good clean apples. Pulp is firmly held, as supplies have fallen off. On the spot, finest white is quoted at from 9d. to 10d., good palish at 9d., and slightly brownish at from 8½d. to 8d., as to quantity.

Damiana is firm at 9d. to 101d. per lb. spot, according

to quantity.

to quantity.

ERGOT OF RYE shows little change. New crop Spanish is slow and c.i.f. offers hard to place. Limited quantities are available at from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. c.i.f. On the spot, 2s. to 2s. 2d. for good quality Spanish is quoted, but supplies are limited. Russian on the spot is quiet at 10d. to 10½d. for good sound, and Hamburg offerings, it is noticeable, are coming in more sparingly.

GRINDELIA is quoted at 7½d. per 1b. spot.

GUARANA is quoted at 5s. 6d. to 6s. spot.

GUARANA is fractionally easier on the week. The demand

Guarana is quoted at 5s. 6d to 6s. spot.
Guarana is fractionally easier on the week. The demand continues very poor, and practically no interest is at present being shown in new crop gum, although shippers have shown a disposition to meet buyers. For prompt shipment from the Sudan, old crop Kordofan is offering at 44s. per cwt. c.i.f. for natural sorts and 46s. per cwt. c.i.f. for cleaned; new crop for December-January shipment is quoted at 42s. per cwt. c.i.f. for natural and 44s. per cwt. for cleaned. Kordofan cleaned on the spot is quoted at 56s. to 57s. per cwt., natural at 55s., and spot bleached is unchanged at from 140s. to 145s. as to quality. Talha is 34s. spot and 26s. c.i.f.

The stocks of all descriptions in London on November 34 amounted to 3,794 packages, against 3.261 in 1929 and 5,959 in 1928; landings to date have been 17,393, and the deliveries to date 15,483 packages.

Hydrastis rhizome is slow at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. spot.

LOBELIA is offered at from 71d. to 8d. spot, according to

MENTHOL is irregular and inclined to go lower owing to lack of seasonable demand: K/S on the spot 13s. 3d. to 13s. 4½d., and c.i.f. 11s. 7½d. to 11s. 9d., according to position.

MERCURY is quiet and unchanged. Consumers are pursu-Mercury is quiet and internanged. Consumers are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy and the official price on the spot is maintained at about £21 17s. 6d. net for small lots. Stocks are said to have been reduced lately, but appear to be more than ample to keep pace with current restricted requirements. The f.o.b. official price for shipment is £21 15s. net for at least 25 bottles.

£21 15s, net for at least 25 bottles.

PEPPER.—Lampong is quiet and unchanged at 6¾d, per lb. spot. To arrive, sales include October-December at 6¾d, and January-March at 6½d, to 6¾d per lb. c.i.f. Tellicherry, January-March shipment, is quoted at 58s, c.i.f. Alleppy for January-March shipment is 53s, c.i.f. White Muntok is quiet and unchanged at 11d, per lb. spot. To arrive, sales include October-December at 10¼d, to 10¾d, to 10¾d, and January-March at 10½d, to 10¾d, to 10¼d. c.i.f.

RUBBER continues firm, and although there is no change in values there appears very little "give" in prices. During the past week a fair amount of business has been trans-

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acted, especially on the spot. An interesting feature is the full prices that are being secured for the "off" grades; in some instances, where there is a distinct shortage, almost in come instances, where there is a distinct shortage, amost "standard" prices have been realised. Arrivals last week totalled 1,494 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,287 tons, showing a further increase of 207 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 76,877 tons, against 53,431 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock stock now status at 10,071 tons, against 20,431 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 40,349 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):

No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 43d; January-March, 4½d.; April-June, 5d.; July-September, 5¹8d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—A very short crop in all Spanish growing districts, owing to the prolonged drought, is reported, and, consequently, values have advanced by about 80 per cent, on the last old crop prices. No arrivals of the new crop have yet taken place, but for new crop saffron to arrive the values, according to quality, range from 48s. 6d, to 55s, were the few all grades from the lowest to the forces. 55s, per lb. for all grades, from the lowest to the finest respectively. These prices are not likely to recede, as supplies are short and it is difficult to buy at source.

plies are short and it is difficult to buy at source.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 50s., Bulgarian 30s., and
Russian 32s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Canark.—Mazagan
on the spot is quiet at 24s. 6d. per cwt. Tangier is now
quoted at 23s. per cwt. spot, and Morocco is firm at 23s. 6d.
per cwt. on the spot. Turkish 2 per cent. is unchanged
at 20s. Millet.—Morocco, yellow, on the spot 8s., and for
shipment 7s, 6d. c.i.f. is now quoted for shipment. Cumin.
—Malta is 57s. 6d. on the spot for average quality.
Morocco on spot is 52s, 6d. For shipment the price is firm
at 50s. c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Old crop on spot is 17s. 6d.:
new crop remains unchanged at 16s. 6d. Tunisian on spot
is now 18s. Cormander old crop is worth 9s. 6d. still is now 18s. CORUNDER old crop is worth 9s, 6d. still. There is no demand for new crop at 9s, 3d. spot. Caraway.—Dutch on the spot is quiet at 31s. for new crop. MUSTARD.—English is 25s, to 32s, 6d, per cwt, according to quality.

to quality.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly senna pods remain firm to dearer, and although a number of merchant houses have bought anything offering cheapty, the bulk of the manufacturers appear to have taken little interest. This is probably due to the nearing of stock-taking, and a demand in the New Year will doubtless have the effect of firming up prices still further. Regarding Tinnevelly leaves, the market is well supplied with all qualities with the exception of really choice quality, and prices are in buyers' favour. Finest quality bold leaves offer at 7d. per lb., No. 1 at 4d. to 5d., No. 2 3½d. to 3¾d., No. 3 at 2½d. to 3d., No. 4 at 1¾d. to 2d. per lb. ex wharf London. It should be noted that the prices quoted in our last week's report for Alexandrian seuna leaves and pods are for goods for forward shipment on a c.i.f. London basis, and often standard required by buyers here. For instance, best quality shippers' idea of "best quality" is very different from the standard required by buyers here. For instance, best quality Alexandrian senna pods of the very finest grade (good green bold pods) would probably sell readily in London at the present time at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. Good pods, but not the finest grade, are available ex wharf London at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., No. 2 at 3s., No. 3 at 1s. 6d. to 2s., and manufacturing 3½d, to 5d. per lb.

Shellac is dull and lower at 82s. 6d. per owt. for usual standard TN orange on the spot; fine orange is 105s, to 200s., pure button is 110s., and AC cakey 92s. 6d. To arrive, December-January and January-February shipment is quoted at 71s. e.i.f. Sales for delivery include December 47s., March at 77s. to 76s. 6d., and May at 80s. to 78s. to 77s.

TRAGACANTH.—Business has been on a small scale with rather more interest being taken in the lower grades, and any cheap lines have found buyers. Prices are on the low side, and it is only this which is attracting buyers.

The landings in London up to November 30 have amounted to 9,097 packages and the deliveries 8,718. Stocks: 1930, 11,556; 1929, 10,433; 1928, 7,336; 1927, 8,418; 1926, 2,244; 1925, 2,813.

Wax (Vegetable).—Japanese is lower at 60s. pcr cwt. on the spot, and for December-January shipment 50s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted. Carnauba is lower at 82s. spot for fatty grey and 70s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment; chalky grey is 82s. spot and 68s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment. Primera is 125s. spot, and December-January shipment 103s. c.i.f. Mediana is 115s. spot and December-January shipment 95s. e.i.f.

Essential Oils

Demand is only moderate. Italian citrus oils show a slightly firmer tendency. Californian lemon is lower. Bourbon geranium is easier for shipment; Algerian is dearer. Bois de rose, gingergrass and palmarosa are Anise (STAR).—"Red Ship" is cheaper at 3s, 3d, in leads and 3s, 1½d, in tins. For December-January shipment prices are also lower, leads 2s. 1d., tins 2s., drums 1s. 11d., all

BERGAMOT is firmer forward, and 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, according to seller. On the spot 38-40 per cent. is quoted at from 9s. to 10s. per lb. Bois de Rose.—Brazilian is lower on the spot at 5s. 3d. per kilo, and for shipment at 5s. per kilo, e.i.f.

CASSIA is unchanged at 3s. 3d. per lb. spot, and to arrive

at 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

at 2s. 11d. c.1.f. Ctfroxella.—Java on the spot is quoted at 2s. 2½d. per lb., and to arrive at 2s. 1½d, per lb. c.i.f. Ceylon is 2s. 1d. per lb. spot and 1s. 9½d. e.i.f. Geranium.—Bourbon is quoted on the spot at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., and easier for shipment at 14s. 2d. per lb. e.i.f. Algerian is extremely searce and dearer at 18s. 8d per lb. e.i.f. and your small lots are to be obtained.

per lb. e.i.f. Algerian is extremely searce and dearer at 18s, 8d. per lb. c.i.f., and very small lots are to be obtained. Spot sellers quote 17s, 6d. per lb. but supplies are limited. Gingergrass is lower at 7s, per lb. spot, and for shipment is offered at 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

Lemon is firmer. Hard-pressed on the spot is quoted at from 3s, 6d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. according to seller, and new crop oil to arrive at from 3s, 4d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. Machine-made on the spot is about 3s. 6d. per lb., and new crop oil to arrive at from 3s, 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and new crop oil to arrive at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. and new crop oil to arrive at from 3s, 3d, to 3s, 6d, per lb, c.i.f. Californian lemon is lower at 2s, 7½d, per lb. in single drums ex wharf, and five-drum lots at 2s. 62d. per lb.

LIME.—Distilled on the spot is quoted at 32s. per lb. Orange.—Sicilian sweet is quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 7½d. per lb. spot, according to brand, and to arrive at from 8s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Jamaica sweet orange is dearer, and it is difficult to get offers. The value is 6s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. London for first-class quality new crop oil. Californian sweet orange is unchanged: 100-lb. lots in cases at 4s. 8d. per lb. and lots of more than 100 lb. at 4s. 3d. per lb. ex wharf.

PALMAROSA is lower at 8s. 3d. per lb. spot, and for ship-

ment 7s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is lower: K/S on the spot is offered at 4s. 1d. and other brands 4s.; to arrive, K/S is quoted at 3s. 7d., other brands 3s. 6d. Little or no interest is being shown in the article. American peppermint is unchanged at from 8s, 6d, to 9s, 6d, per lb, spot, according to seller and brand. Oregon oil is offered unchanged at 8s, 3d, per lb, c.i.f.

Sassarras.—Genuine natural tin oil is quoted on the spot

at from 5s, to 5s, 6d, per lb.

Spearmint is offered at from 11s, 6d, to 13s, per lb, c.i.f.,

according to seller. WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) is quoted on the spot at 16s. to 16s. 3d. per lb.; to arrive, 16s. 9d. to 17s. per lb. c.i.f.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A very moderate volume of business continues to be transacted in this market, and for most business there is severe competition. Quoted prices are generally unchanged. Citrie acid is just a point easier while tartaric acid is rather better.

ASPIRIN.—The new range of prices for small parcels continues unchanged; home trade, ten-cwt., 2s. 9d.; five-cwt., 2s. 10d.; one-cwt., 2s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 11d.; 14 lb., 3s.; 7 lb., 3s 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 6d.; export prices continue

3s.; 7 lb., 3s 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. bd.; export prices consider as hitherto with all sources quoting level.

BARBITONE is keeping up to former rates, but business is slow: spot quoted from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., as

BENZALDEHYDE is offering in quantities in earboys from

2s. per lb., for f.f.c. material; market is quiet.
Benzoic acid (B.P.) continues in some request with prices steady; quantities, ex works, about 1s. 11d.; spot parcels, about 2s. per lb., ex store.
Bisnuth salts.—There is no further change in Convention and the convention area.

Bromides.—Competition for a very limited business is re-Bromdes.—Competition for a very limited business is reported with quoted values unchanged throughout; anmonium, 1s, 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s, 8\frac{3}{4}d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s, 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s, 5d.; granular, about 1s, 4\frac{1}{2}d.; sodium, B.P., 1s, 7d. to 1s, 8d, per 1b., as to quantity. Makers' and dealers' prices competitive.

Calcium lactate is steady and some business is passing: quoted from 1s, 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s, 3d, per 1b., as to quantity, Chlobal hydrate (duty-paid crystals) is a very steady item, with home makers doing the business at their prices of 2s, 11\frac{1}{2}d. to 3s, 1\frac{1}{2}d. per 1b., as to quantity and packing;

foreign, on spot, 3s. 3d, per lb.

Citric acid (B.P. crystals).—The state of the market eontinues unsatisfactory, and the tone is lacking confi-

dence: business appears to have been small: quoted prices are just a trifle weaker in some quarters at about 1s. 14d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for foreign, on spot; in good quantities. English makers quote 1s. 2d. per lb. less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has remained rather slow of sale, but prices are being maintained in the region of 87s. 6d. to 88s. per cwt., less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for foreign, on spot, as to quantity. English makers quote 89s. per cwt., less $2\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. discount for 99-100 per cent.

GUALACOL CARBONATE does not meet with much call: spoffered at about 4s, 4d, to 4s, 8d, per lb., as to quantity.

offered at about 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity. Hexamine.—Business continues on a fair scale, but there is still rather keen competition: quoted from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is moving fairly well, with prices steady at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is quoted on a dull and easy market at about 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steadier and business is fair: 100 per cent, powder, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENACETIN.—There is not so much second-hand stuff offering at cut prices: controlled quotations are 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE is unchanged, with the quoted rates of 6s. 11d. PHENAZONE is unchanged, with the quoted rates of os. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb., as to quantity, for crystals, slightly discounted in some quarters; powder, 1½d. per lb. more. PHENOLPHTHALEIN is not in much call, but the market is fairly steady: quoted from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., as

RESORCIN is fairly steady and a moderate business is passing: quoted from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb., as to

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is steady at the adjusted range of prices reported last week: one ton, 1s. 5d.; ten cwt., 1s. 5½d.; five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 7d.; 14 lb., 1s. 3d.; 7 lb., 1s. 10d.; 1 lb., 2s.

Salor continues at the agreed prices of 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d.

per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBUTURATE is neglected, with spot offers in the region of 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.)—No further adjustment in prices

is recorded: home trade, powder, two tons, ls. 10d.; one ton, ls. 11d.; ten cwt., ls. 11½d.; five cwt., ls. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 23 lb., 2s. 2d.; 14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 5d.; crystals, ld. per lb. more; export prices are unchanged.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The position here is rather difficult to define, but the tone seems to be a trifle steadier, with just a little more business moving, but the volume is still comparatively poor: the spot quotation for foreign is about 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per 1b.. less 5 per cent., as to quantity. English makers quote 1s. 0¼d. per 1b., discount 5 per cent. for prompt; and 1s. 0½d. per 1b., discount 5 per cent. for delivery up to March 31, 1931.

They of is steady on a slow market, with synthetic fine

THYMOL is steady on a slow market, with synthetic fine white at 7s. to 7s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity; ex ajowan seed, 7s. 9d. per lb.

Vanillin is maintaining last week's better tone and prices for ex guaiacol are holding on spot at about 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., with the Continental position well supporting these spot values; ex clove oil, 14s. per lb., in ewt. lots.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 10.

This market continues rather inactive in most directions. This market continues rather mactive in most directions. The tone, however, is generally steady, and there is little change to record this week. Acette acid continues at the old prices with a fair business moving: 80 per cent. technical, £36 5s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 5s. per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99-100 per cent. £58 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £47 per ton, carriage paid in U.K. Acetone is unchanged at Convention prices: business is moderate; B.G.S., in drums, £71 10s. to £30 per ton, in drums, carriage paid in U.K. 271 10s, to £80 per ton, in drums, carriage paid in U.K. Ammonia (anhydrous) shows no change with prices for 99.95 per cent, material about 10d, to 1s, per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly less for large contracts. Ammonium Childridge continues in fair call with dealers' prices steady; grey galvanising, £21 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts. Barium 9Hloridge is offering on spot at about £9 5s. to £9 10s. per ton, for 98-100 per cent, prime white crystals, in casks, ex store; market is dull and irregular. Formal Dehyde is moving fairly well at competitive prices; ton lots, about £31 per ton, for 40 per cent, by volume, in casks; larger quantities at cheaper prices. Isopropyl £71 10s, to £80 per ton, in drums, carriage paid in U.K.

ALCOHOL continues to receive inquiry with prices for best quality material about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; lower prices for inferior grades.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—There is no change in the International Convention prices for red and white leads. Oxalic acid is fairly steady, but the volume of business passing is comparatively small; quantities, £31 10s. per ton; single comparatively small; quantities, £31 10s. per ton; single casks; 32s. per cwt., ex store. Potash caustic is unchanged at the old Convention prices, while business is rather cramped; 88 92 per cent. solid, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less e.i.f. in all cases. Potassium bichromate for home trade is a slow market: quoted at 4½d, per lb., delivered, for quantities. Potassium carbonate continues in fair demand with dealers' prices fairly steady: 90-92 per cent., £23 10s.; 96-98 per cent., £25 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; slightly less for contracts. Potassium Chlorate is now fairly steady on spot. although business is of small fairly steady on spot, although business is of small account: quoted at £24 103. per ton and at 3d. per lb., for small lots. Potassium permanganate is a slow market, for small lots. Potassium permanganate is a slow market, but dealers' prices for quantities of commercial quality in two-cwt, drums are steady at 4\frac{3}{3}d, per lb.: smaller lots, 5d. Potassium prussiate is dull: yellow, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton; single casks, 7d.; small lots, 7\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., ex store. Saltcake is steady as quoted for home trade, and the demand continues fair: in bulk, delivered, 55s. to 57s. 6d. per ton. Sodium acetate remains slack and the quoted prices of about £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store, are easy, for quantities. Sodium bioheromate is unchanged quoted prices of about £18 10s, per ton, in casks, ex store, are easy, for quantities. Sodium biohromate is unchanged as quoted for home trade at 5½d, per lb., carriage paid, for large quantities. Sodium chlorate is holding steady on a rather slack market: quantities, £23 5s. per ton; small lots, about 3d, per lb., ex store. Sodium hyposulphite is rather easy as quoted, while business is slow; dealers quote pea crystals, in one-cwt, kegs, £15; commercial quality, £9 2s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; makers' price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, 215 per ton, earriage paid to buyer's station. Sodium PRUSSIATE.—Business is lacking in good volume: quantities, 4\frac{3}{4}d. to 5d.; smaller lots, up to 5\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., ex

Fixed Oils, etc.

A NUMBER of alterations in prices are recorded this week. Cotton oils are easier. Palm oils, after a slight recovery last week, are down. Palm kernel oil is firm. Linseed oil is slightly easier forward. American turpentine is much cheaper. ACID OILS.—Market has been slack and is still irregular: coconut and/or palm kernel, 21s. 6d.; groundnut, 20s.; soya, 18s. 9d. spot. CASTOR.—Business has been slow; quoted prices are maintained; phermacourical All. cheaper. Acid oils.—Market has been slack and is still irregular: occount and/or palm kernel, 21s. 6d.; ground-nut, 20s.; soya, 18s. 9d. spot. Castor.—Business has been slow; quoted prices are maintained: pharmaceutical, 41s.; first pressings, 37s.; second pressings, 34s. spot. Coconut.—Business on spot for deodorised has been poor: quoted at 36s.; Ceylon, 26s. c.i.f. Cotton.—Prices for all grades are easier, with the market dull: deodorised, 32s. 6d.; common edible, 30s. 6d.; soapmaking, 27s. 9d.; crude, 25s. 6d. spot. Groundle.—Market is dull but fairly steady: deodorised, spot, 37s.; crude Oriental, 31s. c.i.f. Palm kernel.—Market is firm and a shade dearer: deodorised, 37s. 6d.; crude, 28s. spot. Palm.—Values for all grades show a sharp fall following on the slight recovery recorded last week; the market has been quiet: Lagos, 22s.; softs, 21s. 9d.; mediums, 21s.; hards, 22s.; bleached, 24s. 9d. spot. Rape.—Slightly easier on a dull market: refined, 35s.; crude, 35s. 6d. spot. Soya.—Values are unchanged on a slow market: deodorised, 35s.; crude, 24s. 6d. spot. Linseed (raw, nakcd).—Fluctuations in values have been small this week and on balance show a slightly casier tendency forward: on spot. 27s. 6d.; December, 23s. 7½d.; January-April, 21s. 6d.; May-August, 20s. 7½d.; September-December, 21s. 3d. Boiled oil, on spot, 30s. 3d. Turpentine.—Owing to disappointing American cable advices indicating a renewed increase in the stocks in spite of smaller receipts, the tendency has again been towards ease, and business here this week is slow, with spot delivery quoted at 34s. 6d. and January-April 35s. 6d. Last week's deliveries were 2,184 barrels, making a total since January I of 93,334 barrels. This compares with 93,099 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were reduced to 31,150 barrels, which represents the London visible supply, as there was nothing landing or afloat at last week's close. This total compares with 36,397 barrels at the same date last year. Resin.—The amount of trading continues rather with 30,397 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—The amount of trading continues rather disappointing and buyers seem more reductant to fall into line with sellers' views. This accounts for the fact that c.i.f. terms were reduced by shippers, being as follows: American B 10s, 10d., D/E 11s, 0½d., F/G 11s, 5½d., W/G 16s, 3½d., and W/W 17s, 8½d. French quotations were also easier, with F/G at 10s, 10½d., W/G at 12s, 4½d., and W/W at 12s, 9d. c.i.f. to arrive,

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Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Statesmanship or Lunacy?

SIR,—How are we to understand and value the doings of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council? For several months we have been expecting to hear their considered views on the proposals embodied in the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, waiting under the impression that all their energies were occupied, as your editorial article puts it (C, & D), December 6, p. 720), in seeking to preserve pharmacy from the disintegration threatened by that measure. Labouring like the mountain in the old story, their pains were due, we thought, to the coming forth of a cut-and-dried scheme for saving the situation, one of which we could all approve and feel satisfied that it was worth waiting for. But what is the reality? Nothing so far beyond the "ridiculus" mus" of a scheme for again upsetting the pharmaceutical educational system. This scheme is certainly characterised by good points, but why in the world is it sprung upon the world at this particular juncture? Quite obviously it has been long in the making, and it bears signs of having been completed before the publication of the report of the inquiry conducted by the Departmental Committee. Since then it has been going the round of several bodies for consideration, finally returning to the Council at a time when everything ought to have been set aside for steady work in connection with the draft Bill. But our amazing Council actually find time for a special meeting to consider the report of the three educational experts and, putting aside all cares respecting the threatened dissolution of the calling they are supposed to represent, decide upon courses of action which it may be impossible to pursue if the proposals in the draft Bill become law without serious and unlikely amendment. It is true that the decisions of the Council avoid the points in the Peck-Berry-McCall report which seem to clash with provisions of the draft Bill, and that they are not in themselves unwise. But why should the P.B.M. report have been released for publication at this time of stress, with its admission of unsatisfactory preliminary education and inability of candidates, on that account, to attain to the lofty heights on which they visualise the pharmacist of the future? Our leaders (save the mark!) have claimed for us that our education and training fit us, and us alone, to deal with poisons in such ways as they ought to be dealt with Then they release the P.B.M. report, which struggles to escape from the Charybdis of inadequate preliminary education and lands us in the Scylla of proposals for higher standards of qualification than the foundations can possibly support! Again, it is true that the P.B.M. proposals include raising the preliminary standard to matriculation basis; but this stage is not to be attained for a period of five years' or more, so that it may be ten or twelve years hence before any specimens of the wonderful P.B.M. model pharmacist are available. Meantime, just as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, the Pharmaceutical Council find it appropriate to toy with the inopportunely disclosed P.B.M. proposals and issue the scheme, which some may regard as quixotic, for general consideration at a moment when all our ideas are centred on the possibilities underlying the provisions of the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. At one and the same time, our wonderful councillors have dashed our hopes of learning soon what steps they suggest we should take in connection with that measure, and do their best to queer our pitch by virtually admitting that claims they have made for phainiacy are not justified! Is this statesmanship, or does it not rather savour of lunacy? One hesitates to offer such a choice of epithets in such a

connection, but what is the alternative? You, Mr. Editor, have wisely exposed the paradoxical nature of the position into which the Pharmaceutical Council, perhaps inadvertently, have allowed themselves to drift. There would seem to be an obvious lack of business management at the Society's headquarters, and things happen there that would not, for a moment, be tolerated by any important business house with much less at stake. The difficulty we are apparently up against is that elected presidents and vice-presidents are not necessarily gifted with the power of taking the broad point of view that is requisite when great interests are at stake, and our Society has no permanent official who has had sufficient business experience to be capable of supplying deficiencies in that respect. What then is to be the outcome at this serious crisis in our affairs? Possibly the formation of a strong Pharmaceutical Watch Committee is called for, and it may yet be that something of the kind will have to be set up.—Yours, etc.,

KRITES (9/12).

Draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

Str.—As was only to be expected, the branches have repudiated acceptance of the Bill as it stands. It remained for the conference to add the finishing touches. The cardinal aims are now set forth, and with them we can all agree. But, may I ask, are these aims maximum or minimum? Are they what, at the least, we can possibly receive as a quid pro que, or the most that we can hope for? Taking the restriction on the sale of potent drugs, any coroner would back this up, and coroners' courts have been urging more stringent control for years. But why on earth is the stop made there? It is high time our expensive training, at the behest of the State, yielded us some more adequate return. The pious hope of the Committee that "Pharmacy may still be a profitable professiou" is a cynical way of expressing an apology for what it is intended to take away. Pharmacists must have the restricted sale of all potent drugs and all preparations in the B.P. and B.P.C. Some thousands of signatures demanding this redress have reached Bloomsbury Square, and surely now is the time to press for this reform. Even if this is conceded, pharmacy would still not be a "close" corporation, for Tom, Dick and Harry, otherwise "authorised sellers of poison," would still be able to draw out their patent-medicine licences when they are not drawing the dole, and possibly when they are! There is another point about this monstrous Bill which has not yet received attention—the judicial discrimination against the pharmacist. For he alone, of the "authorised sellers," must needs have his case tried in the High Court. Another thing, we shall have to increase considerably our gross sales of poisons, in order to get the same return. How is it going to be done?—Yours, etc.,

A. J. Merrifield.

Chagford.

SIR,—The controversy which has arisen over the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill has shown that it is quite possible to unite the chemists throughout the country in defence of our professional rights. Some of the provisions of the Bill do not coincide with our ideas of elementary justice, yet a word of caution is necessary, for though we may criticise its obvious faults and omissions, we should be careful to take no steps which might add to the difficulties of those who are negotiating on our behalf. This refers particularly to the desire to hold mass meetings at various centres. To do so at the present time would be a waste of effort, as we are yet in the dark as to the ultimate terms of the Bill. Our leaders are well aware of the general feeling towards the Bill, and that will be of assistance to them in securing alterations to the Bill before its presentation to Parliament. Until then, we should devote our efforts towards canvassing the opinion of our fellow chemists, and to preparing for any opposition which may be necessary on our part. One feels sure that the Society and the R.P.U. will give us the lead when the time arrives. Whatever kind of Bill is passed, it is certain

that pharmacy in this country must be given a better status, or it will sink to the level of an ordinary class of business.—Yours truly,

A. J. Hunt.

East Dulwich, London, S.E.22.

SIR,—As it now stands the draft Bill, as I view it:—

(I) Aims to destroy for ever the functions and powers

of the Pharmaceutical Society as it now exists.

(2) To create a new semi-bureaucratic institution (the Pharmacy Board), empowered to inflict the most savage penalties on any chemist who accidentally or unintentionally contravenes any of the Pharmacy Acts, the D.D.A. or Regulations.

(3) To create as competitors in the sale of poisons a new army of unqualified but licensed sellers (who would be immune to most of the penalties applicable to chemists), a relaxation of the statutes that is in direct conflict with the views which for years have been chronicled by coroners and juries. . .

(4) To humiliate further the qualified chemist by describing him as "authorised seller of poison," instead of by his proper title, which title may be intended to be appropriated by other interested parties in the near

(5) To compel us under the most serious consequences to contribute financially towards a fund that is to provide the weapon for our own suicide.

(6) To cancel all privileges we may now possess.

What are the compensations? Compulsory membership of a Society from which we shall metaphorically become "divorced" from want of any interest or affection, any financial advantage, or enhancement of our social position? No, only more restrictions, prosecutions, and persecutions likely enough to make the life of the practising chemist intolerable. Well might the Departmental Committee hope that pharmacy would hold out sufficient attractions to the future aspirant. I look upon the Committee's report and draft Bill as the most dangerous and iniquito sly unfair one ever devised. And we have the confession of a past-president of the Society, who actually acceded to and signed such a monstrous document as the report, stating now that he is not sure after being "married" to it for three years, whether he understood it or not! . I think we are much indebted to The Chemist and DRUGGIST, Mr. John Humphrey and Mr. F. E. S. Clarke (Newport), who have enlightened us upon this intricate subject, and it surely behoves every chemist to take individual interest and action without delay. Yours faithfully, O. ROUTLY.

Heacham.

SIR,—Your article on "Do Chemists Mind What Happens?" (C. & D., November 15, p. 618) has brought you plenty of correspondence on the subject, and not one of your correspondents has a good word to say for the draft Bill, so it is refreshing to find that your comments have brought forward expressions of opinion from some chemists who do mind what happens. One definite idea come to predominate this happens. One definite idea seems to predominate this correspondence: the suspicion that the Society has been offered the prospect of an increased income through the compulsory membership and registration fees provided it does not argue about the rest of the Bill; and for the satisfaction of the members, whatever need there may be for secrecy regarding the activities of the Courcil, it would be as well that this congretion the Council, it would be as well that this suggestion was denied authoritatively. Wherever there is concealment there is bound to be rumour, and it is unfortunate that such an idea should have taken root, because at a time when we require as much unity of action and support for the Society as possible, things like this tend to alienate lukewarm members still further. Mr. Monaghan (C. \otimes D., November 22, p. 662), in advising unanimity among chemists to resist this Bill, points to the action of the Scottish chemists in refusing the "commercial" tariff for Insurance dispensing; but while agreeing with him on the need for combination

I would point out that the position is not quite the same. The Insurance work is done on contract; and, as all the Scottish chemists refused, the Government was obliged to continue a contract which was acceptable to them. But in the case of this draft Bill, if it goes through the House without much amendment it becomes law, and we are compelled to obey it. Mr. Hunt does not include the most elementary and fundamental point, namely, dispensing for chemists only in return for compulsory registration, inspection and annual fees.—Yours faithfully,

Beneficio (2/12).

The P.A.T.A. Election

SIR,—That drastic steps must be taken to meet the cutting of price-protected articles is shown by the following prices from Smethwick:-

> Ovaltine, 1s. 2d., 1s. 10½d., 3s. 6d. Palmolive soap, three for 11½d. Palmolive shaving cream, 5½d. and 1s. 4d. Andrew's Liver Salts, 81d. and 1s. 3d.

It is to deal with this situation that Mr. Tranmer is contesting this election. In voting for Mr. Tranmer chemists similarly situated cannot but realise that they are voting for a man to whom such prices are not something he has heard about, but an ever-present daily menace.—Yours truly,

L. H. TEARE.

Smethwick.

Sir,—Mr. Tranmer has touched the spot in bringing forward this subject. A short distance from my shop scores of P.A.T.A. goods can be had at 2d. and 3d. below protected prices, and this has been going on for three or four years. I have written several times to the makers and the P.A.T.A., but it is all useless. Mr. Tranmer's scheme is the only remedy, and every chemist should back him up in this matter and get something done either through the P.A.T A. or otherwise.-Yours truly,

F. NEAL.

West Norwood, London, S.E.

SIR,—We are voting for Mr. H. H. Marshall and Mr. H. M. Tranmer because they are both well acquainted with our grievance against the price-cutters. Chemists whose loyalty to the P.A.T.A. feels the strain should do likewise, and speak up by first voting now. To small chemists apathy means the black list or the workhouse.—Yours, etc., SEVERAL LITTLE CHEMISTS (9/12).

Birmingham.

B.P.C. Chairman's Proposed Badge

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. J. Murray's letter (C. & D., December 6, p. 733), and have replied to him personally, pointing out that my intention (the provision of a badge for the chairman of the Conference) was to obtain, from the publicity of the Press, an opinion as to what the general body of B.P.C. members thought of the proposal, and not to take away any of the glory or praise from the generous action of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association. However, as I read from Mr. Murray's letter "that, in view of certain from Mr. Murray's letter "that, in view of certain circumstances of the future, it was not desired to establish such a chain," it would perhaps be of interest to the general body of members to learn what these circumstances are. The matter appears to have created an animated discussion at the Council meeting on December 2 and the divergence of engineer expressed there is ber 3, and the divergence of opinion expressed there is indicative of the opinion of members throughout the country. The subscriptions I have received are not sufficient to warrant the continuance of the scheme, and the support promised does not encourage me to proceed further at the moment; but I hope the matter will be pushed forward when the time is more opportune. Subscriptions received by me have been returned.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN CLEWORTH.

Manchester.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Favourite Prescription

SIR,—I would be obliged if you would tell me what happens in the following lotion:—

Liq. plumbi subacet, fort. ... 5j.
Lot. ac. borici B.P.C. ... ad 5viij.

Yours faithfully,
H. M. (8/8).

[This is a favourite prescription, and the fact that decomposition takes place does not seem to interfere with its valuable therapeutic effects. Lead borate is formed. Lotio ac. borici B.P.C. is directed to be made with distilled water, but if tap water is used the heavy precipitate contains also sulphates and carbonates of lead, when liquor plumbi subacet. fort. is added. Tap water should therefore never be used.]

An Incompatibility

SIR,—I have made the following mixture on several occasions, and when made it is quite clear, but on keeping it deposits. Am I right when I say that the sodium bicarbonate and the solution of bismuth and ammonium citrate react?

Tr. chloroformi co, ... m 160
Sod. sulphocarbol. ... gr. 160
Sodii bicarb. ... gr. 160
Liq. bismuth, et ammon cit, ... 5ij,
Liq. cocci ... m 16
Aq. menth, pip, ... ad 5xvj.

Yours faithfully, F. H. S. (17/9).

[Liq. bismuth. et ammon. cit. is incompatible with sodium bicarbonate, and throws down a copious precipitate of some form of bismuth carbonate on standing. It is again easily distributed by a simple shake of the bottle. There appears to be no reaction between the sod. sulphocarb. and the liquor bismuthi or between the sod. sulphocarb. and sodii bicarb. Some samples of liq bismuthi et ammon. cit. contain an excess of ammonium citrate and do not so readily precipitate with sodii bicarb. You are likely therefore to get some variation with different samples or makes of liquor bismuthi.]

Legal Queries

- F. B. (12/11) employs an assistant for eighteen hours a week. Must the man be insured under the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes? [The assistant must be insured under both schemes. If he is employed by other persons besides "F. B.," it may be possible to arrange for the contributions to be paid by the employers in turn.]
- A. F. (27/II).—Known, admitted and approved remedies may be sold unstamped by chemists and exempted persons only on the premises to which the patent-medicine licence applies. It is illegal to sell stamped medicines from stalls in market-places, since a patent-medicine licence is granted solely in respect to a shop, house or place, and not to vans, stalls or other movable or non-rateable places of business.
- C. P. A. (4/II).—Is a contract for the hire-purchase of a weighing machine binding upon the purchaser if it is not stamped? Is an agreement of this kind signed by a former manager of a business binding upon his successor? [A hire-purchase contract for goods of the value of £5 or more requires a 6d. stamp; but it can be stamped after signature with an impressed stamp. An unstamped document cannot be produced in a court of law; but a document can usually be stamped after the lapse of the permitted period upon payment of a penalty. In any case, the legal obligation to pay for an article bought on hire-purchase could probably be established by other evidence. If the manager was acting within the scope of his authority in signing the agreement, it would be binding upon the proprietors of the business.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. H. W. (24/108).—(1) DRY ROT.—All affected wood should be cut away and burnt, otherwise the source of infection remains. For protecting the wood against dry rot either a solution of corrosive sublimate (6 oz. in I gal. of methylated spirit), carbolic acid, commercial creosote, or magnesium silicofluoride is used. The latter is toxic in concentrations of o.1 per cent., but for use on timber a 5 per cent. solution is employed, being applied to the wood with a brush at ordinary room temperature. It is useless to trust to this fungicide as a cure in the case of wood actually attacked, and care must be taken not to apply it in connection with metal or glass. An article on dry rot was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; February 2, 1929.—(2) The articles sold as soot-removing compounds are usually a mixture of common salt two parts and sulphur one part, sometimes coloured with Armenian bole or aniline. A compound which we analysed recently consisted of a mixture of wood chips and dried sodium carbonate coloured with a greenish-plue dye which was soluble in

 $J.\ W.\ B.\ (5/11).$ —Hair-waving solution.—This solution contains no caustic soda, as suggested by the correspondent. It appears to contain nothing but a trace of borax (say, 0.2 per cent.), in addition to the ammonia (6.3 per cent. of $\mathrm{NH_3}$ by weight) of about two-thirds the B.P. strength.

W. C. A. (2/81).—Dog lotion.—This sample was sent without any suggestion as to its origin, reputed properties or anything else. It appears to be an "omnibus" preparation. It is slightly syrupy in consistence, dark brown, smells strongly of cloves, specific gravity 1.188, total solids dried at 100° C. 51 per cent., ash 0.86 per cent. Saponaceous, acid in reaction. The ash contains sodium, potassium, bismuth and phosphorus in substantial quantity, with calcium, magnesium, iron and silver (probably as impurity in bismuth) in small proportion. Fehling's test indicates the presence of a very large proportion of reducing sugar, which accounts for the high specific gravity and total solids. Probably it is to some such formula as: syrup of glucose, 60 per cent.; soft soap, 0.5 per cent; liq. bismuth, 3 per cent.; and made up with an infusion of cloves; but in what form the phosphorus was introduced it is difficult to suggest.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1880

Cheap Dispensing

That a specially trained man with an expensively fitted, and, perhaps, high-rented shop will undertake the selection of drugs, the careful preparation and the accurate dispensing of them; will provide beautiful copper-plate labels, elegant boxes, and innumerable appliances, with perhaps a messenger to carry the medicine a mile, all for the sum of 6d. or 1s., is one of the most marvellous facts in the current history of social economy. A respectable barber nowadays gets 6d. for shaving a customer, and the pharmacist often gets the same amount for a dozen pills, and deprives himself to boot of many privileges and comforts and relaxations possessed by almost every other class. . . . Neither Parliamentary legislation, nor institutions, and organs, nor the most skilful quackery, will permanently help us in this matter; we must do as the successful men of old did when they got into difficulties—help themselves.

Owing to pressure on space, this week's instalment of the C. & D. Commercial Compendium is held over.

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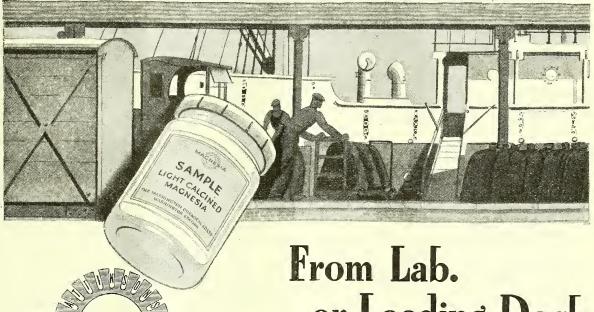
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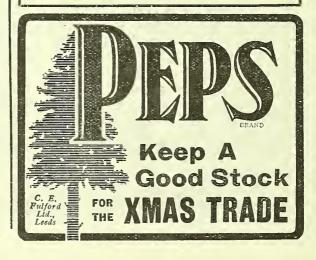
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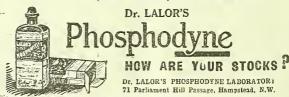
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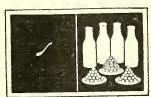
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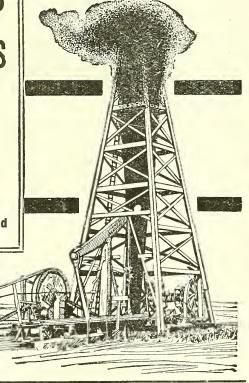
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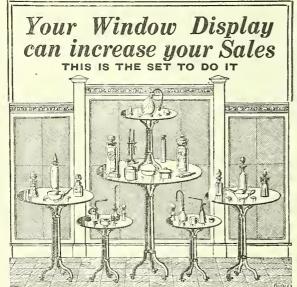
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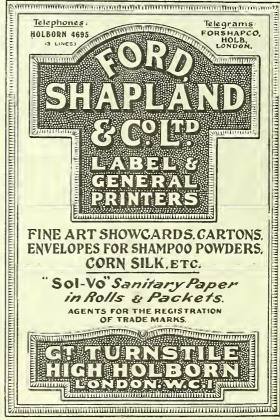
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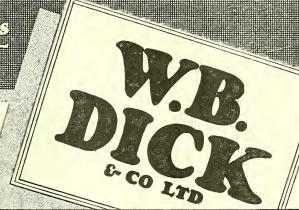
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KOTEX SAYS

"entries showed much foresight"



It pays to show these lines as they sell themselves

says Kotex Competition Prizewinner

S announced last month, we publish the contri-butions of the 2nd and 3rd Prizewinners in the recent Kotex Competition. Both found that bold display dispels embarrassment and spells sales.

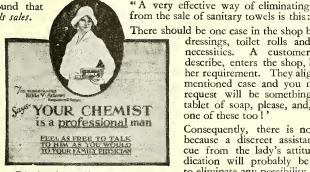
2nd Prizewinner's Contribution "It happened to me last year, and I learned my lesson.

I guessed that the lady required something of that description, so I wrapped a Kotex up ready for sale and took that and another Kotex unwrapped round the front and carefully stood them on the counter as if I was just replenishing a space.

Then I walked up to the lady and asked her in a confidential manner if I could attend to her requirements. She smiled and took the wrapped Kotex herself, and after chatting I mentioned that we had a complete stock of ladies' requirements. She is a regular

customer now, and always helps herself, as now that space on the counter is always kept filled with small card by them.

It pays to show these lines as they sell themselves."



Display this boldly on your counter. It will assist many sales.

3rd Prizewinner's Contribution "A very effective way of eliminating embarrassment

There should be one case in the shop boldly displaying dressings, toilet rolls and other sanitary necessities. A customer such as you describe, enters the shop, her eyes seeking her requirement. They alight on the aforementioned case and you may be sure her request will be something like this: 'A tablet of soap, please, and, oh, I will take one of these too!'

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Briefly: Bold displays dispel embarrassment.



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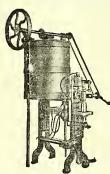
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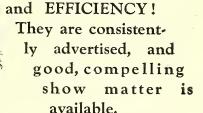
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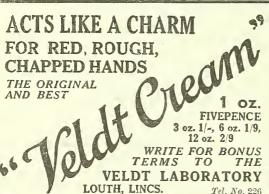
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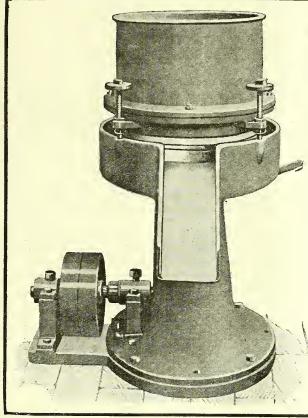
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Price, the two machines, £1 5 6.

SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15

Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Percolators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines. COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.

SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Ftc.

J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.
PIPING PRESS. Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E." Telephone: 1065 New Cross.

ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

X ING X ING

AMAZING SUCCESS!

WEEK OF BONUS OFFER



Showing a Profit of 91%

Owing to many requests, we have decided to hold our Bonus Offer of 13 to the dozen open for one more week, when it will be finally withdrawn.

In marketing Nazalgene Brand Inhalant, we carefully considered the disadvantage of existing preparations, with a view to improving on them. We came to the conclusion that there was room for an Inhalant which, while being really effective in action, gave the public generous measure for their money, while giving the chemist a good percentage of profit.

Let us send you a FREE SAMPLE so that you may judge whether we have succeeded or not.

8/6 dozen Retail 1/3

SELLING POINTS.

- 1. A carefully evolved formula which is both speedy in action, and efficacious.
- 2. Each bottle contains over $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., which is nearly twice as much as in other products of a similar nature.
- 3. Very smartly packed.

NAZALGENE Brand NASAL CREAM

continues to increase its popularity. A soothing healing balm which you should recommend to your customers suffering from the first unpleasant symptoms of a cold.

IT GENUINELY GIVES RELIEF.

6/6 per dozen

1/- P.A.T.A.

THE CHEMIST MAND DRUGGIST

LONDON, W.C.2

DECEMBER 13, 1930

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This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

SPECIAL NOTICE

OWING to the XMAS HOLIDAYS, all advertisements for the Supplement of December 27th must reach this office by First Post

TUESDAY. DECEMBER

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR THE SUPPLEMENT OF DECEMBER 20

NOT LATER THAN

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THURSDAY

LUDGATE ESTABLISHED 1846 May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase & Valuation

with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns, under management, £1,800 per annum; accountant's figures; gross profit 40 per cent.; single-fronted shop, fitted throughout by Maws; good new stock; rent.£150; held on lease; price for quick sale; valuation of steck and fixtures.

2.—LONDON, N.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,600 per annum; gross profit about 35 per cent.; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good living accommodation; rent £125; long lease; price, £1,350, or offer.

5.—REGENT'S PARK.—Opportunity to secure an old-established Business, which has been temporarily closed on account of ill health; very much neglected; good corner position, with living accommodation; small capital only required, say about

4.—LONDON, W.C.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,884; net profit £538; chartered accountant's figures; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; 17 years' lease; stock and fittings worth £1,200; price £1,400, or near offer; £1,000 cash, remainder by instalments.

5.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,000; net profit last year £339; rent £65, rising to £70; house sub-let at £78; can be acquired if necestary; price £600, or £250 for goodwill, plus value of stock and

6.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Business, with Kodak Agency; returns £34 per week, which show a considerable increase over the same time last year; double-fronted shop, with very attractive modern front; lock-up pharmacy; 16 years' lease; price £350, plus stock and fittings at valuation.

7.—TOTTENHAM.—Cash Drug Store, with Kodak Agency; returns approximately £25 weekly under the management of a lady; scope for increase; double-fronted corner shop, fairly fitted and stocked; rent £120; sub-let £75; this leaves small living accommodation; long lease; price £700, or offer.

mately £2,500 per annum; scope for increase under energetic management; living accommodation; rent £150; new lease. Further details on application.

9.—NORFOLK.—Mixed Country Retail Business, with Off-licence attached, also small ironmongery; returns about £2,100, with net profit £450; living accommodation and garden; vendor owns property and weuld grant a lease; price of business about £1,100.

10.—ESSEX.—Mixed Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wine Licence; established 25 years; returns about £1,600 per annum, under management; gross profit £450; good-sized house, with room for garage; rent £50 per annum, rising to £60; lease; price £450, plus valuation, or £1,000 all at.

11.—SWANSEA.—Good Middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, under the management of a lady, approximately £2,300 per annum; corner shop, extremely well fitted and well stocked; vendor estimates value of stock and fixtures at £1,100; very good living accommodation; rent £156 per annum; long lease; price £200, plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

12.—HOME COUNTY.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with small amount of Optical (about £3 weekly); returns, under management, £1,100 per annum; scope for increase; gross profit £555; single-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; two flats over, one of which is sublet at 21s. per week; small garden and private entrance; rent £130; held on lease; price £1,250.

13.—SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns approximately £2,100 per annum; scope for increase; net profit £500; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £1,150; rent £60; lease renewable at £100; price £1,400 or valuation terms; Partnership entertained.

accommodation; long lease; price £750, or-offer.

2.—ELSTERN COUNTIES.—Owing a death of proprietor, we are instructed for the Disposal of an old-established Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns approxi
14.—KENT.—General Retail Business for Sale through death of proprieter; returns, approximately £1,100 per annum; immense scope under energetic management; situate in main road in between multiple shops: estimated value of stock and fixtures £700; lock-up shop; rent £78; new lease; price £925, err offer.

Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate Special terms for income tax valuations

RNESTJ.GEORGE

Chemist's Valuer and Transfer Agent TUDOR HOUSE, WALSALL

Phone : Wal 3774.

Tel.: Earnest, Walsall.

1931 STOCKTAKING

PHARMACISTS ARE REQUESTED TO BOOK EARLY FOR CONVENIENT DATES

Correspondence is invited from prospective purchasers, relative to the following businesses for disposal, initial particulars of which are as follows :

as follows:

(1) LONDON, EAST.—Returns under management, upwards of £1,200 per annum (have exceeded £2,800 under personal proprietorship); large N.H.I. dispensing (over 14,000 scripts per annum); rent £65; lease 14 years unexpired; no opposition; purchase price for quick sale, £875.

(2) LONDON, EAST.—Established 15 years; turnover, £1,800 per annum; good private and N.H.I. dispensing; rent £45; lease 12 years unexpired; living accommodation; excellent scope for increase; purchase figure, £1,600, including value of stock and fixtures.

(3) LONDON, EAST.—Business with property at low purchase figure; present returns approximately £050 per annum, with excellent opportunities for increase; living accommodation; special 'private reasons for disposing.

(4) LONDON, EAST.—Turnover, £1,350, with undoubted opportunities for increase; large N.H.I. and private dispensing; net profits £275, after payment of wages amounting to over £250; living accommodation; ill-health of owner sole reason for wishing to dispose.

(5) MANCHESTER.—Turnover, £1,900; N.H.I. and private dispensing; rent £80; lease to suit purchaser; living accommodation available.

dispensing; rent £80; lease to suit purchaser; living accommodation available.

(6) SOUTH STAFFS.—Returns approximately £800; inclusive rental £25 per annum; good N.H.I. and private dispensing; no opposition; price for quick sale, £325.

(7) ESSEX.—Established 25 years; returns £1,700; rent £60; long lease; living accommodation; excellently situated.

(8) LONDON, WEST.—Turnover £1,800; net profits £380; living accommodation; purchase price £1,250 or near offer.

(9) WALLASEY.—Established 27 years; turnover approximately £1,600; gross profits upwards of £600; excellent opportunities for increase and development, including optics; purchase price, £1,250.

(10) GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Returns £30 per week; good living accommodation; high percentage net profit; moderate rental; purchase price to comprise goodwill, plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

(11) LEICESTERSHIRE.—Drug Store with a present turnover of £20 weekly; rent £13 per annum, or property could be purchased at a reasonable figure; no opposition; excellent scope for extension.

(12) DERBY.—Opportunity for ambitious pharmacist to acquire well-situated business in residential area; present net profits approximately £4 weekly, but considerable opportunities exist for substantial all-round increase; living accommodation; no opposition.

(13) SURREY.—Pharmacy with quick counter trade; present turnover £1,450; net profits £400; N.H.I. dispensing (3,500 scripts per annum); inclusive rental £80; part of premises at present sub-let for £30 per annum; purchase price £950, including value of stock and fixtures.

let for 430 per annum; purchase price £950, including value of stock and fixtures.

(14) BIRMINGHAM — HANDSWORTH DISTRICT.—Prominently situated pharmacy in busy thoroughfare; good living accommodation; rental £100; purchase price £750; owner retiring.

(15) WORCESTERSHIRE.—Small pharmacy with large dispensing connection (nearly 4,000 N.H.I. scripts per annum); rent £45; living accommodation; unopposed.

(16) WILTSHIRE.—Old-established; present turnover £1,400; good percentage net profit; N.H.I. and private dispensing; good living accommodation.

(17) NORTH STAFFS.—Pharmacy with splendid scope for extension, particularly in prescribing; present returns approximately £1,000, but capable of rapid increase; living accommodation; moderate rental; well stocked and fitted.

(18) SOUTH STAFFS.—Unopposed business now under management; present turnover approximately £800, with splendid prospects for development; profits £4 weekly; excellent opportunity for young pharmacist to acquire and extend.

(19) LEEDS.—Turnover £1,200; inclusive rental £58; living accommodation available (at present sub-let); N.H.I. dispensing (over 7,000 scripts per annum); exceptional scope for increase, including optics, if desired.

optics, if desired.

(20) COUNTY DURHAM — NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. —
Branch business with a present annual turnover of £1,250; rent £75; owner disposing on account of additional interests; reasonable

purchase figure.

(21) NORTH WALES.—Good class retail business with modern house attached; returns £1,700; rent £65; moderate purchase

price for quick sale.

(22) LONDON, WEST.—High-class retail business with a present approximate annual turnover of £2,500; high percentage profits;

health reasons only for disposing.

(23) EAST HAM.—Present turnover £1,050; living accommodation; good prescribing; situated in rapidly extending district.

London Representative: Mr. S. F. CLARK, 34 Marksbury Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

Telephone: Richmond 2210.

BERDOE

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1 (One minute from St. Paneras and King's Cross Stations).

1.—SUSSEX COAST.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business; turnover exceeds £4,000; good profits; audited books; very best position; fully stocked; price, valuation, plus an agreed sum for goodwill.

2.-YORKS (W. Riding).-Good-class Retail, with Kodak and Rexall Agencies; returns over £1,400, under manager; scope for increase; prominent corner position in growing part of busy market town; price £900, or valuation plus £250.

5.—LEICS.—Old-established Working class Cash Retail, w large Photographic; returns £3,000; low rent; house attach with garage; stock and fixtures worth £1,250; price £1,500.

4.—BUCKS (Market Town).—Light Cash Retail, with Photographic; returns £1,950; good profits and capable of increase; large well-fitted shop; fully stocked; price £1,300.

5.—LIVERPOOL.—Good middle class suburban Retail for Sale through ill health; returns nearly £1,500; net profits £370 to £400; good house; long lease; fully stocked; price £1,150.

6.—BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT. — Good-class Business, in fine main-road position; returns £1,500, increasing; smart lock-up pharmacy, well stocked; price £850, or valuation terms.

7.—KENT (Death Vacancy).—Good middle-class Business, in centre of small progressive town; returns about £1,200, under manager; can do £2,000; large double-fronted shop; low expenses; price £925, or offer.

8.—LONDON, S.W.—High-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; present returns about £35 weekly, increasing; good main road position; finc modern front; low rent; fully stocked; price £1,050, or £350 plus valuation.

9.—LONDON (Essex Suburb).—Death vacancy. Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; returns £23 to £25 weekly, under manager; growing district; nice house; price £650.

10.—LONDON, S.E.—Unopposed Cash Retail and Prescribing Business, in middle-class district; returns £1,050; exceptional profits; good stock; price £550.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer.

'Phone: City 1261-2-3

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—LINCS. DISTRICT.—Chemist Business, situate Market Place; quarterly tenancy; low rental; returns have reached £30 per week; now average £10; good reason for disposal; double-fronted lock-up shop; no opposition; price, approximately £500. Further particulars on application.

2.—LONDON, N.7.—Oid established Optical Business, combining recently established Pharmacy, held on lease with 14 years to ruu at a rental of £250 p.a., of which £135 is let on lease; returns £28 per week; very large shop, dispensary and sight-testing room, situate in busy main road; no opposition for some distance. Further particulars on application. (42)

3.—MANCHESTER.—Old-established Retail Business for

3.—MANCHESTER.—Old-established Retail Business for quick disposal; yearly tenancy; rent £150; returns for the last 40 years average over £50 weekly; at present returns are £35 weekly; nicely fitted and good stock; Wine and Spirit Licence; living accommodation. (48)

iiving accommodation. (48)

4.—LONDON, S.E.—Acid, Drug and Chemical Business for quick disposal; premises held on weekly tenancy at 14s. per week; returns average £25; stock and fixtures estimated at £500, offers invited. Fullest particulars on application.

5.—KENT.—Growing district; death vacancy; recently-established Retail Business for quick Disposal; lease will be granted, 7, 14 or 21 years, at £78 per annum; rates low; returns £1,100, could be considerably increased; Dentist-attends at surgery at side three days a week; large double-fronted shop and room at back; excellent opportunity for young qualified Chemist-Optician; price £925, or near offer. (51)

6.-LINCS.-Established Dispensing and Retail Business for quick Disposal in important town; 17½ years' lease to run at £200 per annum; returns average £50 per week; very large shop, situate in main thoroughfare; specially recommended.

7.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in main busy road, for quick disposal; approximate returns. £25 per week; double-fronted shop and seven-roomed house ever; lease will be granted at £100 per annum; house above could be let at £78 per annum; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and utensils £450; stock approximately £500. (49)

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Chemists' Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktaker, 29 Oakwell Crescent, Oakwood, Leeds. SHEFFIELD—Modern D.F. Pharmacy, no opposition, healthy suburb, rapidly developing, plenty of scope, modern house, every convenience, owing to serious illness will accept £450. LEEDS—6,000 N.H.I. Scripts p.a. rent and rates £43, price £500 or near offer. Also smart pharmacy at £700, good position and trade increasing. YORKSHIRE (Market town)—Turnover £1,400 under Manager, plenty of scope, S. & F. at V. plus goodwill or £900 all at.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM (near centre of city and in a most prominent position).—Old-established Chemist's Shop, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I., for Sale; has been neglected, but is still capable of big returns under personal management; low price accepted for quick sale. 55/14, Office of this Paper.

COUNTRY Pharmacy; unopposed 4 miles; lease 8 years; lock-up. low expenses; proprietary pays rent; good mixed trade; turnover £1,200; net profit £340; stock and fittings £520, about; Kodak, Ucal, N.H.I.; price £600. "Radex," 54/40, Office of this Paper.

RAST COAST.—Established 2½ years; turnover second year £1,050, increasing; rapidly growing neighbourhood; Kodak Agency; net profit 28 per cent.; well stocked; good fixtures; rent £35 yearly; lease 18 years to run; price £650. 55/31, Office of this Paper.

I ANCASHIRE.—Well-known, old-established Chemist's Busi-agreed sum for goodwill; stock and fittings at valuation. Apply Messrs. Wilson & Bullough, Solicitors, Wigan.

LONDON, S.W.—For disposal, well-fitted Chemist Shop, recently opened, on new L.C.C. Estate; good scope; no opposition; stock and fixtures at valuation; no premium; low rental; good reason for selling. Apply 55/34, Office of this

NORFOLK.—Established over century; Chemist's; well fitted; double-fronted shop; 3 rooms; usual offices; electric light; rent £36; lease, with option to purchase freehold; good opportunity for young qualified man; N.H.I. just added; working-class district; capital required about £400, or would entertain Partner. Write first, 29b Market Place, Dereham, Norfolk.

NOTTINGHAM (new housing estate).—Good-class Retail Pharmacy; N.H.I. Dispensing, Kodak Agency; no opposition: well-stocked, attractive sale shop; excellent living accommodation, rental £80 per annum; part sub-let £26 per annum; £400, or stock and fixtures at valuation. Further information apply to Mitchell & Sons, Auctioneers and Valuers, 66 Bath Street, Ilkeston.

CISSETT.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business for Sale owing to death of owner; returns at present average £792 per annum; shop well fitted and stocked; average N.H.I. 380 per mouth; price £750, or nearest offer. Apply Jaques, The Pharmacy, Scissett, near Huddersfield.

A BSOLUTE BARGAIN.—Owing to continued ill-health, Chemist and Opticians, Family and Dispensing Business; turnover last year £1,470; income tax assessment £330; good N.H.I.; rent £48; 10 years' lease; excellent house; good increase prospects; price, inclusive, £500; well fitted and stocked; buyers only. "Derbyshire," 55/21, Office of this Paper.

POR Sale, Manufacturing Chemist's Business, established over 30 years, situated in Mitcham, consisting of freehold factory, with land for extension, stock, equipment, and garage; cwing to serious illness of the proprietor low price will be accepted for quick sale. Apply 55/38, Office of this Paper.

CENUINE good-class Country Pharmacy for Sale owing to ill-health of owner, who would be prepared to accept for cash; stock and fixtures at valuation, plus a small amount for tease (14 years). Full particulars to genuine inquirers on application to Smith, 10 Hartington Road, Buxton.

REASONABLE offer or stock and fixtures at valuation secures
Branch Shop; rent £50 per year; excellent living accommodation Nuttall, 342 Moss Lane East, Mess Side, Manchester.

£375 ALL AT.—Immediate possession; take advantage Christmas business; approximately £500 good stock; main road position; half-hour London; last 10 months' average £18 weekly; net rent and rates £65 per ancum. Early inquiries from "Genuine," 56/21, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISERS would consider the PURCHASE OF GOODWILL, etc., of any PATENT MEDICINE or PROPRIETARY ARTICLE-or ARRANGE for its MANU-FACTURE and DISTRIBUTION.

State full particulars, 174/209, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

YORKSHIRE (preferably Leeds or near).—Sound Chemist's Business wanted for spot cash; must be profitable concern with good turnover or would consider management with view to early succession; all information treated in strict confidence. 48/18, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

A DYERTISERS (well known) can highly recommend a well-established firm in India as Agents for high-class Phar-maceutical and Medical Proprietaries. Reply 179/383, Office of

A N old-established firm whose Representatives call upon all high-class Chemists and Perfumery departments in the British Isles is open to represent another firm on commission basis. 180/392, Office of this Paper.

TOILET AND PERFUMERY.—Agents wanted for Midlands, also Lancashire and Yorkshire; must have live connection and experience; excellent prospects; liberal commission. Apply 180/389, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

THREE experienced Wholesale Chemist Assistants are willing to invest £250 each in genuine Wholesale House; must have guaranteed active interest and security for cash; we are of the opinion that with our practical knowledge we can be a distinct asset to any employer wishing to improve his business, and will make every effort to assist in general progress; London or suburbs only. P.C.B. 14/11, Office of this Paper.

LEGAL NOTICE.

RE affairs of C. A. Prentis, deceased, trading as Prentis' Drug Stores, 25 Constance Street, Silvertown. All claims not received before January 5, 1931, by Executrix, Miss Prentis, 138 Mitcham Lane, S.W.16, will be disallowed.

PREMISES TO LET.

CARDIFF.—Commanding Business Premises to Let, Road, near Cross Inn, Cardiff; large house attached; private entrance; yard and outbuildings suitable stores, garage, workshop. etc.; good opportunity for energetic man in this rapidly growing district; rent £200 per annum, exclusive; lease for 3, 7 or 14 years granted. Apply Binks, 8 Boverton Street, Roath, Cardiff.

BUSY suburb in South London, occupying main road position; modern Shop, with excellent shop front fitted; to be Let at a commencing rent of £250 per annum; very suitable for Chemist. Apply Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street W 1 Chemist. A Street, W.1.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

SLOUGH (near).—Opening for good cash trade; block of new shops, each about 18 ft. by 40 ft., with 5-roomed flat over; two only left; price £1,600 each; good mortgage if required Apply Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, W.1.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

TIME Board of Management of the Hospital of St. Cross thanks all those applicants who have applied for the post of Dispenser, and begs to inform them that the post has now been filled.

ENSINGTON. — Assistant (single-handed) for good-class Family business; reliable Dispenser, with West-End experience essential. Supply full particulars of experience, with age, salary required, and if married. London candidates only. "Worker," 57/12, Office of this Paper.

IVERPOOL. — Qualified, young, energetic, trustworthy Manager; quickly. State age, experience, salary required, with photo and references. D. Norman, M.P.S., 269, Crosby Road, Seaforth, Liverpool. If photo required back enclose stamped addressed envelope.

TONDON, S.W.1.—Qualified Junior Assistant wanted. Apply, giving usual particulars and salary required, to Bradley & Bourdas (Belgrave Road), Ltd., 43 Warwick Street, S.W.1.

MALVERN.—Junior Assistant, accustomed to best-class Retail and Dispensing; about middle of January. Please state usual particulars, enclosing photo, to A. Mander, Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

N.E., LANCASHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant for busy N.H.I. and quick Retail; must be good Window-dresser; age under 31. Applications not answered within seven days respectfully declined. State usual particulars and salary required to 57/3, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Junior Assistant (male); must have had good-class experience. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, with photo if possible, to 56/39, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Qualified Manager, with Optical qualification an advantage, to commence duties after Christmas; first-class Window-dresser and knowledge of Photography essential. Apply, giving usual particulars, with references and salary, in first letter. 56/6, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG, recently qualified Assistant required for whole or Counter. State age, experience, and salary (moderate) required and when disengaged. Bexleyheath district. P.C.B. 14/9, Office of this Paper.

A N Assistant required immediately for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating full particulars in first letter, age, experience, and salary required. Applications not answered within seven days respectfully declined. W. Green, 156 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

DISPENSER wanted, lady, part time, in North London by Doctor; hours 4 to 8 p.m.; Sundays excepted. Apply, giving full particulars, 55/4, Office of this Paper.

ADY, qualified, wanted shortly for good-class business in Bradford; smart Saleswoman; experience Toilet, etc., an advantage; commence £3 10s. State age, height, and if possible enclose photo (which will be returned), to 180/394, Office of this Paner.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male), of good address and experience, required for Dispensing Counter, early in January. Please state full particulars of educational and business experience (age 22-25) and height, also salary required. Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W.1.

QUALIFIED lady Pharmacist to manage small branch; no N.H.I. Rowcroft & Co., Ltd., 66 Week Street, Maidstone.

TWO Unqualified Assistants required for London and suburbs; must have had good all-round experience in Dispensing and quick cash business. State salary required, together with age, experience, height, etc., to 56/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, after Christmas, lady Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, with fullest particulars in first instance as to experience, age, references, salary required, Tilley, Chemist, Droitwich Spa. Applications not answered within seven days declined with thanks.

WANTED, for Blackpool, qualified lady Assistant; start January 5, 1931; must be accurate Dispenser; knowledge Photographic, Window-dressing, Counter work, etc. State height, age, experience, wages wanted, copy references only; no photos. No reply seven days respectfully declined. Apply 55/20, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, young, unqualified, good all-round Assistant; Photographic knowledge; part time, with prospect of permanency. Communicate personally at 49 Harford Street, London, E.1.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ANCASHIRE.—Representative required, commission basis, by national and local advertisers of Perfumery and Toilet Articles; established connection handed over. Give full details as to age, experience, etc. 55/28, Office of this Paper.

A FULLY competitive firm have vacancies in the New Year; good, sound lines of Toilet Soaps. Perfumes and Toilet Requisités, which would make a handsome addition to the income of experienced Representatives carrying one or two other commissions; commission can be drawn weekly or monthly on approved orders, and to the right salesman a regular income is assured. Don't reply to this advertisement unless you know how to sell toilet soap, both boxed and in bulk. All applications will be treated in strict confidence, and should be addressed to 180/396, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER hand wanted by London Wholesale Druggists; one used to both Wets and Drys. 180/395, Office of this Paper.

L'NERGETIC part-time Representative required on a commandation basis for the sale of a high-class all-British Safety Razor Blade; must have excellent connection among Whole-calers and Retail Chemists, Ironmongers and Cutters, Hairdressers and Stores in Southern Home Counties and South Coast. Write (in confidence), giving full particulars, experience, and names of firms at present representing, to 180/591, Office of this Paper.

 $E^{\rm XPERIENCED~man~for~Laboratory~of~leading~Toilet~Goods~Manufacturers;~qualification~not~essential.~~All~details~first~letter~to~180/399,~Office~of~this~Paper.}$

I NVOICE Clerk required by firm of Chemical Manufacturers; experience in Chemical trade essential. Apply, by letter, stating experience, age, and salary required, to 180/397, Office of this Paper.

LEADING manufacturers of Shaving Brushes, re-arranging territories, have vacancies for Agents, on commission, carrying one other line; applicants must have Retail connection Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores. Full particulars, in confidence, first letter. 56/16, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVE required, with connection amongst Chemists and Stores, who can carry as additional lines Packed Ointments. Toilets and Specialities, at competitive prices. Please do not reply unless prepared to accept payment on results Write, stating territory covered and usual particulars, to 180/393, Office of this Paper.

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A.A. -PHARMACIST, young, 5 ft. 82 in., 7 years' continuation as qualified Assistant or Branch Manager. "Chemist," 9 Hanson Street, Gt. Harwood, Blackburn.

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A REALLY competent man as Manager; M.P.S., F.B.O.A., J.C.Q.O.; expert Refractionist; keen business man; good salesman and Display. 57/6, Office of this Paper.

A N unqualified Assistant, 27, seeks change; good experience and references; Midlands preferred, not essential. 56/32, Office of this Paper.

A NYWHERE.—As Manager or Assistant; 27; trustworthy; 10 years' experience; competent all branches. "M.P.S.," 120 Loughboro' Park, S.W.9.

AS Counter Assistant (lady); Stock, Toilet, etc.: experienced. "F. W.," 53 Chichester Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

AS Locum or temporary position; part-time post entertained; qualified; single; 32; experienced Manager and Assistant; excellent references; disengaged. "Chemist," 50 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5. Tel.: Rodney 4449.

AS Locum or Assistant; disengaged; experienced; town or country; abstainer; excellent references. "H.," 142 Hill Lane, Southampton.

A SSISTANT or Manager; 24; qualified; wide experience of high-class pharmacy; well recommended; Bath or Bristol district desirable, but not essential. Gale, 68 Bath Road, Mclksham...

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A SSISTANT; unqualified; disengaged; first class experience; Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography; excellent Salesman; highest references; London or suburbs. 57/5, Office of this Paper.

AT Liberty.—Male Pharmacist; experienced; whole, part time, locum or permanency; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Earing, W.5.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Book now; qualified; disengaged; temporary or permanent. Write or wire, "F. H. H.," 52 South Side, S.W.4.

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EXPERIENCED; unqualified; Scot; tall; many years first class Dispensing. Counter, Photography; seaside, country, London quick, clean, accurate; permanency desired; disengaged Johnstone, 32 Dallas Road, Hendon, N.W.4.

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I ADY, qualified, 25, requires position; good London and country experience; Private Dispensing, N.H.I., Counter, etc.; excellent references; S.W. London or Surrey preferred. 55/40, Office of this Paper.

LADY, 22, recently qualified, desires post immediately after Christmas in good-class Pharmacy where experience may be gained. 55/25, Office of this Paper.

LADY, M.P.S.; permanency; Midlands; smart appearance; good Dispenser; all-round experience; testimonials; temporary work considered. 35 Melton Road, West Bridgford.

LADY Assistant (Apoth. Hall), 12 years' all round experience, desires post; Chemist or Doctor. 4 Arragon Gardens, Streatham, S.W.16.

ADY, unqualified, desires post after Christmas; experienced; competent Dispenser, good Saleswoman; suit Pharmacist who requires an energetic, thoroughly efficient, all-round helper; London or Midlands preferred, but not essential. 56/28, Office of this Paper.

L OCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; long or short period; long experience all branches; active; excellent references; terms moderate. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. 'Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

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LOCUM, for Christmas or permanency; experienced all-round Assistant; competent; trustworthy; unqualified; urgent. Haigh, 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

L ONDON.—Qualified Manager; long experience; elderly; good testimonials; abstainer. Thomas, 37 Downs Road, Clapton, E.5. 'Phone: Clissold 9324.

MANAGER, 30, married, qualified, desires permanency in or near London; 12 years' experience (7 managing); keen, energetic, conscientious; sound references; living accommodation preferred, not essential. 56/11, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; good experience; abstainer; middle-aged; £3 5s. per week; outdoor; healthy; strong; good worker. 56/20, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 31; M.P.S.; married; reliable and efficient worker; sound experience in all branches; position of trust required. 57/11, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER OR DISTRICT. — M.P.S., age 32, male, requires post, Manager or Assistant; capable; energetic; used to managing; city and otherwise; good Dispenser, N.H.I. and Private; excellent references; conscientious, honest and abstainer. "Pharmacist," 247 Regent Road, Salford, Manchester. Tel.: Old Trafford 0765.

NEW YEAR OR IMMEDIATELY.—Efficient, experienced, qualified Chemist, Salesman, etc., accustomed to modern business methods, free for engagement as Manager or Locum; London or suburbs; interview any time. "Punctual," 57/13, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; student; good experience; available evenings, Saturday, Sunday; free for full time over Christmas holidays. 56/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, age 29, desires Locum or permanency anywhere; excellent experience; own business 5 years; free now; moderate salary. ""J. E.," 12 The Grove, Barry, Glam.

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